

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SOLARZ VISION

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, one of our Nation's premier foreign policy experts recently addressed a gathering of Democrats in Wisconsin with his thoughts on where we are today and his visions of where our party and our Nation are headed in the months and years ahead. Our colleague STEPHEN SOLARZ, the renowned chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, is a modern-day statesman who in his speech in Milwaukee so eloquently explained the challenges facing both Democrats and our Nation.

Clearly, Mr. SOLARZ' constituents in New York benefit greatly by his invigorating service in the House. But we, too, profit from his House service and the wisdom he shares with all of us.

I urge my colleagues to read his insightful comments about our party and our Nation which follow:

REMARKS BY HON. STEPHEN SOLARZ

Over the course of the last two years, we have witnessed a series of events that have literally reshaped the history of the world.

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, the iron curtain has ascended all across Europe.

The Warsaw Pact has collapsed.

Marxism-Leninism has been discredited as a model for nation-building throughout the Third World.

The threat of Soviet aggression and a nuclear holocaust has greatly diminished.

And we have waged and won a war in the Gulf that demonstrated the international community is prepared to act collectively to uphold the sanctity of existing national borders.

What are the implications of these developments for both our party and our country?

For the party, I believe it is fair to say that we are not likely to win the 1992 election on foreign policy.

But we could very easily lose the presidential election on foreign policy.

I do not mean to suggest that the Administration is immune to criticism when it comes to the management of our affairs abroad.

It can clearly be criticized for its indifferent response to the butchery in Beijing.

It can legitimately be condemned for its opposition to sanctions against Iraq before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

It can fairly be faulted for its failure to follow through, after the war was over, when the Iraqi people, in response to our urging, rose up against Saddam, and we did virtually nothing to help them against the tanks and helicopters of the remaining divisions in Saddam's murderous military machine.

But let us be honest with ourselves.

In view of the fact that communism has collapsed in Eastern Europe, the Warsaw

Pact has dissolved, the cold war has ended, and we won the war in the Gulf, all on the watch of this Administration, it is doubtful the American people will conclude that President Bush is incompetent when it comes to the management of American foreign policy.

Our strategic objective as a party, therefore, should be to neutralize foreign policy as a cutting edge issue, in order to focus attention to our continuing domestic problems, where we have a significant advantage over the Republicans.

And when it comes to his virtually non-existent domestic agenda, President Bush, as Winston Churchill said of Clement Attlee, is "a modest man, with much to be modest about."

In order to shift the focus of the national debate on to domestic issues, we will first have to be seen by the American people as advocating a foreign policy which is rooted in reality, which resonates with our values, and which is reflective of our interests.

In policy terms, we must convince the American people that, even after the end of the cold war, we recognize that we live in an unsafe and uncertain world, and that ethnic conflicts, religious rivalries, irredentist ambitions, and acts of terrorism can all generate unexpected challenges to important American interests.

We must convince the American people we recognize that a strong defense is a necessary condition for the protection of our most vital interests.

Last year's budget agreement—crafted by, among others, your own Les Aspin—will result in a 25 percent or \$130 billion reduction in previously planned defense expenditures over the next five years, meaning that by 1995, defense spending will constitute only 3.5 percent of our GNP, its lowest level in half a century.

So while we may be able to squeeze a bit more from the Pentagon—perhaps by further reducing the level of our troop strength in Europe or scaling back the Star Wars program—it would be strategically imprudent and politically unwise for us to call for additional major reductions in the defense budget.

We must also convince the American people we recognize that collective security, rather than a retreat into neoisolationism or an attempt to enforce a Pax Americana, is the best way to preserve the peace.

And finally, we must convince the American people we recognize that collective security can work only if American leadership makes it work.

Now that the cold war is over and the Soviet Union no longer poses a serious threat to our physical security, we may be tempted to assume that we can cease worrying about getting dragged into overseas conflicts.

But it would be a serious mistake to attempt to avoid the messy complexities of the world by trying to hide behind an illusory shield of neo-isolationism.

Such a policy would serve the interests of neither our party nor our country.

We must not forget that hundreds of thousands of American lives were lost, and hundreds of billions of dollars were spent, be-

cause events in faraway places required us to pay an enormous price in blood and treasure.

This is what happened as a result of a shot in Sarajevo in 1914.

This is what happened as a result of a dispute over Danzig in 1939.

This is what happened as a result of a thrust toward Pusan in 1950.

This is what happened as a result of an incident at Pleiku in 1965.

And this is what happened as a result of the battle for Bubiyan in 1990.

What these distant and obscure place names suggest is that events thousands of miles from our shores, remote from the concerns of most Americans, have a way of intruding into American lives and even causing American deaths.

A policy of neo-isolationism, which blindly denies this geopolitical reality, will ultimately make it more likely that we will once again find ourselves drawn into conflicts we might otherwise have avoided.

Nor is the option of creating and maintaining a Pax Americana—where we garrison troops all over the world, ready at a moment's notice to rush off to singlehandedly quell rebellions and contain aggression—a real or a desirable possibility either.

Notwithstanding our victory in the cold war, we have neither the economic resources nor the political will to sustain a policy of unilateralism over the long haul.

The role of global policeman is one the American people do not seek and will not accept.

Yet, if being the solitary sheriff for the whole world is not a role the American people are likely to embrace with enthusiasm, they are perfectly prepared, as we saw in the Gulf, to support a policy of collective security in which our country serves as the head of an international posse attempting to bring regional bandits to justice.

Half a century ago, Franklin Roosevelt and the other leaders of the wartime alliance dreamed of a world in which the international community enforced the peace through collective action.

Now that the cold war is over, we have the opportunity to fulfill that dream.

The Gulf crisis demonstrated that it is now possible to get the Soviet Union and the other members of the Security Council to work with us instead of against us.

The United Nations wasn't paralyzed.

And the principle of collective international action against regional aggressors was dramatically strengthened.

Throughout this process, American leadership was absolutely essential.

Had we not been willing to take the lead in mobilizing an international coalition against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, Saddam would still be in possession of what he arrogantly characterized as the 19th province of Iraq.

If, in the future, we simply walk away from our responsibilities, as we did after World War I, the very idea of collective security and international action will fall apart.

And we will pay the price.

But if we are prepared to take up the burden of leadership, as we did after World War II, it should be possible to mobilize international coalitions capable of resisting those

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

who would wantonly invade their neighbors, thereby determining aggression in the first place.

There is one further message the Democratic party must convey to the American people if we are to convince them that we can be trusted with the responsibility of managing our foreign and national security policy.

We must demonstrate that we recognize that while force should always be a last resort, "last" is not the same as "never," and that there are times when war is not only justified but necessary.

This is, of course, a lesson we have learned from our own history.

Had it not been for the Revolutionary War, we would not have won our independence.

Had it not been for the Civil War, we would have neither preserved the Union nor freed the slaves.

Had it not been for the Second World War, the Third Reich might indeed have lasted for a thousand years.

And had it not been for Desert Storm, a demonic despot would have had his hands on the economic jugular of the world, and armed with chemical and biological weapons, and eventually nuclear weapons as well, he would ultimately have embarked on additional campaigns of conquest and annexation, as part of his effort to dominate the entire Middle East.

Finally, Democrats also need to offer the American electorate a positive, forward-looking vision of what we stand for, not just what we're against.

And this requires reaffirmation of the truth that, in the last decade of the 20th century, after the failure of fascism and the collapse of communism, it is the aspiration of men and women to be free, and to freely determine their own destiny, which constitutes the most powerful idea of our own time.

It follows, then, that the promotion of pluralism rather than the containment of communism should become the primary objective, and the new foundation, of American foreign policy.

The preservation of democracy where it already exists, and the promotion of democracy where it has not yet taken root, is not only a reflection of American values but is also very much in American interests.

Yet most of all, we need to recognize that our capacity to sustain a policy of enlightened internationalism, in which the United States remains actively engaged in the effort to preserve peace and promote pluralism, will depend more than anything else on our ability to deal with and resolve our domestic difficulties.

It will, after all, avail us little to win wars abroad if we lose the far more important struggle to keep the American dream alive here at home.

And this is a struggle we run a real risk of losing.

In the most technologically advanced country in the world, we can manufacture smart bombs and Patriot missiles but can't compete with the Japanese in cameras and VCRs.

In the most educationally progressive country in the world, U.S. students register dramatically lower math and science scores than their foreign peers.

In the most scientifically sophisticated country in the world, our system of health care leaves millions with no protection and no way to pay for needed treatment.

And it is real flesh-and-blood people who must bear the brunt of these dismal failures.

One out of every five children in America lives in poverty.

Ten babies die in the United States for every 1,000 live births, a shamefully high infant mortality rate that places us behind 18 other countries around the world.

One American adult in four is functionally illiterate, whereas in Germany, Japan, and South Korea, adult literacy is close to 99 percent.

Nearly 29 percent of all U.S. high school students leave school before graduating, compared with a dropout rate in Japan of little more than one percent.

Similarly, much of the physical infrastructure of our nation is outmoded or overburdened.

Thirty-five percent of the country's interstate highway system has outlived its design life, while gridlock is increasingly the rule rather than the exception not only on our highways but at our airports as well.

More than forty percent of the nation's bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

In short, it is not too much to say that we are now moving into a world where the major threat to our national values and way of life will come not from the Red Army or the Warsaw Pact, but from economic competition from abroad and social problems here at home.

Without a strong economy, an educated populace, and a modern infrastructure, we will be unable to carry out a foreign policy worthy of a great nation, or to offer the world the leadership it needs, and expects, from us.

In earlier centuries, countries whose military might and standard of living made them world powers—Spain and Portugal in the 16th century, the Netherlands in the 17th, France in the 18th, Great Britain in the 19th—gradually slipped from the pinnacle of power into a shabby second-class status.

The real challenge that confronts America is: can we maintain our economic preeminence, or shall we, as did these other once-great countries, begin a long slow slide into stagnation, eventually to be eclipsed by other nations better able to meet the challenge of the technological age in which we live.

Or to state it in slightly different terms, can we muster the will and marshal the resources to address these challenges in order to remain the wealthiest, most powerful, most envied nation in the world?

I believe we can.

If we did it for Kuwait, surely we can do it for America.

Instead of just building emergency shelters for the Kurds in Iraq, we should be building housing for the homeless here in the United States.

Instead of just teaching our military how to handle sophisticated weapons, we should be teaching all our young people how to compete in an increasingly technological world.

Instead of just providing for the medical needs of the wounded in the Gulf, we should be providing health care for the 37 million Americans who currently lack minimum medical protection.

In the Gulf we saw the challenge.

We formulated a response.

We appropriated the necessary resources.

And we achieved our objective of liberating Kuwait.

There's no reason why we can't harness similar imagination and boldness to confront the challenges we face here in the United States.

But it will take more than standing up to a tyrant nearly half way around the world, while shrinking from our responsibility to

build a strong economy and a compassionate society here at home.

It will require a President and a political party that believes that government is part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

Historically, if the Democratic party has stood for any one idea or concept, it has stood for a willingness and a commitment to mobilize the human and financial resources of government to tackle precisely the types of social and economic problems that threaten to undermine our national security in the century to come.

To be sure, the economic future of the United States will depend primarily on the efforts and energies and entrepreneurial creativity of the private sector, which is responsible for 83 percent of our country's jobs, and which produces 80 percent of the GNP of the United States.

But there are some problems—revitalizing our educational system, for instance, or rebuilding our infrastructure—that the private sector alone cannot solve.

And in these areas, unless we make resources available from the public sector, combined with meaningful performance standards, these needs will not be adequately addressed, and the private sector will be held back.

At a moment when we celebrate the collapse of communism and the triumph of democracy around the world, we must remember that the failure of Marxism has not meant that capitalism has eliminated all our social ills at home.

Capitalism has made the American economy the envy of the world.

But the "magic of the marketplace" will not, by itself, solve the problems of adult illiteracy, of fatherless families, of chronic unemployment.

Capitalism, as dynamic as it has been, as robust as it can be, will not, on its own accord, repair our bridges, unclog our roads, or clean up our environment.

Americans have always recognized that, as critical as the market is, there are limits to what the individual businessman can do.

Time and again throughout our history, the American people have turned to their government to take on tasks too large for free enterprise alone.

Private capital worked hand in hand with government to build the railroads that, a century ago, linked our fragmented and fractured nation into a single unit.

Individual entrepreneurs worked hand in hand with the federal government to build an interstate highway system that in this century helped propel our country to new heights of prosperity.

From the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which set aside public lands for education, to the GI bill of rights after World War II, which made higher education available to a whole generation of ex-servicemen, to the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which directed federal monies into math and the sciences as a means of overcoming a Soviet lead in the space race, the government has been involved in funding the education of American citizens.

From the American system of Henry Clay, to the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt, to the effort to place a man on the moon, the government has been involved in promoting those projects too substantial for the solitary entrepreneur.

Of course there will be skeptics and cynics who, while acknowledging the need to act, will say that our problems are too intractable, our resources too limited.

But this is the counsel of despair. We have heard it before.

And we know better than to accept it.

One week ago today, I joined nearly a million of our fellow citizens who flocked into the nation's capital to pay tribute to the heroic soldiers and sailors and airmen who brought us victory in the Gulf.

I know there were some who questioned the propriety of spending several million dollars on such an occasion.

But it seemed to me that if the nation was going to ask half a million of our fellow Americans to put their lives on the line halfway around the world in pursuit of what the President and Congress believed were vital American interests, the least we could do was to show them, once the war was over, that we remembered and recognized the sacrifices they were prepared to make, and did make, on our behalf.

And as I watched our proud troops—this cross section of America, men and women, black and white, oriental and Hispanic, gentle and Jew—return home not as conquerors but as liberators, I was reminded of two other parades I had either witnessed or participated in.

The first took place a decade ago, when New York City welcomed home our hostages from Iran.

The New York City congressional delegation had been asked to serve as the lead contingent in the parade.

And as we marched up Broadway from the Battery toward City Hall, amidst the kind of tumultuous applause we rarely receive in our own districts, we all beamed with pride at the recognition we were finally receiving.

Until it dawned on us, two blocks into the march, that the reason for the wild cheering was that the spectators lining both sides of the street thought we were the hostages.

The second parade occurred fifteen years ago, in Niamey, the capital city of Niger, to celebrate the third anniversary of the revolution by which the current government had come to power.

And leading the march that day was not the army nor the air force.

Not the generals nor the other military brass.

The place of honor heading the parade had not been reserved for tanks, or artillery, or the other weapons with which African countries wage war.

Instead, the lead contingent as made up of the teachers who were educating the country's young people.

They were followed by the health workers who ministered to the needs of a population where death and disease run rampant.

And as I watched the march last Saturday, and thought back to these two earlier occasions, I caught myself dreaming of a day when ticker tape parades in New York and Washington would be led not by the military, and not by the politicians, but by the teachers, the health workers, the social workers, and the volunteers whose lives are dedicated to helping us win our wars against illiteracy, addiction, disease, and deprivation here at home.

And it also struck me that here is the real challenge for the next decade and the next century.

It is a challenge we Democrats cannot afford to refuse.

It is a challenge we Democrats are superbly equipped to handle.

But most importantly, it is a challenge we Democrats must accept if we are to remain true to the heritage of our party and the promise of our nation.

A FAREWELL TO FATHER J. DONALD PEARCE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of the House of Representatives and the American public the contributions to the church and to the community of a constituent of my congressional district, Fr. J. Donald Pearce, S.J. He is the pastor of Gesu Church, in downtown Miami. I wish to commend Father Pearce for his service and commitment to the inner city families and communities in downtown Miami along with his extraordinary leadership in the renovation of the interior of the Gesu Church, which is the oldest Catholic Church in the city of Miami and an architectural treasure.

Father Pearce graduated from Gesu High School, class of 1943. He later joined the Navy and served overseas for several years. In June 1959, he was ordained a priest in the Southern Province of the Jesuit Fathers, where he served as president and superior of various Jesuit institutions in the south.

Along with renovating the interior of the church, Father Pearce has been able to lead the church in its spiritual mission in providing ministry to the elderly, to prison inmates, and to inner-city families and youth. Father Pearce also hosts the local chapters of alcoholics and narcotics anonymous in the church rectory. He also has arranged for providing facilities for services to the elderly, and those seeking legal assistance.

A special Thanksgiving Mass and farewell reception on August 4, 1991 will be held to honor Father Pearce. He has been assigned to work in New Orleans and therefore will be leaving Miami, a city to which he has given much of himself. His dedication, perseverance and guidance will be greatly missed among the people of his parish and community. I wish him all the success in his new assignment in New Orleans in working with the elderly.

A TRIBUTE TO A BENEVOLENT BUILDER, WILLIAM CLEMONS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a former school teacher, William Clemons, of Knoxville, TN, has received recognition for his community service. Mr. Clemons' love for his students and their well-being led him to construct many housing projects for the underprivileged, and recently, he was presented the Jefferson Award for community service.

The Jefferson Award, founded in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Senator Robert Taft, Jr., is an award presented nationwide. This year it was given to 66 community workers who met in Washington, DC, on June 17.

When William Clemons worked in the Alabama school system for 3 years, he was out-

raged after he discovered the living standards of some of his students. He then dedicated his time and energy to the betterment of his students' education and their environment.

I commend Bill Clemons for his unselfishness and his vision in constructing housing for underprivileged students. He has touched many lives in a good way in the past, and I am sure he will influence many more in the future.

William Clemons has aided in the advancement of many students and has helped perform many community services making him more than worthy of the Jefferson Award.

Mr. Speaker, I salute William Clemons for his efforts.

I ask that an article that appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel be printed in the RECORD.

BENEVOLENT BUILDER—CLEMONS HONORED FOR EFFORTS TO HOUSE UNDERPRIVILEGED

(By Tere Caruthers)

A former school teacher whose compassion for his students and their families led him to become a builder of housing complexes for the underprivileged was recently awarded the prestigious Jefferson Award for community service.

William "Bill" Clemons of Knoxville joined 66 other community service workers from across the United States on June 17 for the award presentation in Washington. Clemons was recognized for his involvement in building houses for underprivileged families. Clemons' work was coordinated by the Alabama-based UMBRELLA organization, which built houses for low-income families.

Clemons said he began building houses in 1955, and continued until the organization was forced out of business by high interest rates. Until the organization folded, he helped build housing complexes in Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Maryland, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Clemons built Prince Hall Village and Tabernacle Apartments in East Knoxville to help folk displaced by urban renewal.

"I was committed to see what I could do to get students a decent place to live. I've been involved ever since," he said.

Founded in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and Sen. Robert Taft Jr., the Jefferson Awards and the American Institute for Public Service were established to honor public service. Media sponsors identify potential award recipients. WBIR-TV, Channel 10, is the local sponsor.

Recipients of the award receive a gold medallion and certificate signed by the co-founders and are invited to Washington for the awards presentation.

Other regional winners from East Tennessee included Leslie El Sayad of Deer Lodge, Gene Lee of LaFollette, Loretta Pruett of Knoxville and Rhoda Dagley of Petros.

Clemons said his volunteer spirit "goes back a long ways."

After working in the Alabama school system for three years, Clemons said he was amazed by the deplorable living conditions of some of his students.

"I felt that if you really wanted to understand some of the problems involving the students, you had to make home visits."

It was those visits to students' homes that made Clemons decide that something needed to be done.

"It was appalling to me some of the conditions these students were living in. It made me swell up inside."

In 1960, Clemons moved to Tennessee and began operating a string of businesses. At one time he owned a cab company, service station and garage, and a cafeteria.

He also began performing community services for the people of East Knoxville. Clemons helped organize the first Optimist Club for blacks in East Knoxville, and he is still a member. Clemons is an alumnus of Tuskegee Institute, having received a degree in Vocational Agriculture in 1940. He is a member of the Tuskegee Club, an alumni organization for Knoxville and Oak Ridge residents. He is chairperson of the Benevolence Committee at McDonald Drive Church of Christ. He also has membership in the United Way and is a former board member for the Girl Scouts of America.

Clemons and his wife, Joy, have been married for 50 years.

PRESCIENT OBSERVATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVE BROOMFIELD

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, Our distinguished colleague from Michigan, Mr. BROOMFIELD, whose views on foreign policy this body and especially the minority hold in such high regard, wrote a guest column which recently appeared in the Christian Science Monitor which ought to be brought to Members' attention.

Whether one agrees or disagrees on the controversial issue of United States policy toward China, no one can differ on the point raised by the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee: That to be effective, a policy on trade with China must have the input of Congress as well as the executive branch.

I include the distinguished gentleman's commentary be placed in the RECORD at this time.

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

TWO VIEWS OF CHINA

(By William S. Broomfield)

The second anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre has passed. But the human rights concerns symbolized by Tiananmen have not been resolved. The Chinese government has still not accounted for thousands of persons who were killed and imprisoned. There is no sign of political liberalization.

Instead, despite internal struggles, Beijing has returned to an emphasis on economic growth. The economy has been so successful that the trade surplus with the United States may reach \$15 billion this year, up from \$10 billion last year.

There are other key issues in US-China relations. Although China did not veto United Nations Security Council resolutions on Iraq, Chinese cooperation on other issues of international peace and security has been poor. China continues to arm the brutal Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, and there are ominous signs that China is about to begin a major export drive for its newest missile systems.

All these issues have become linked to the yearly decision whether to continue most-favored-nation (MFN) trade relations with China. President Bush has notified Congress of his intention to extend MFN for China for another year. In a recent speech at Yale University, the president argued that denying MFN would deprive the US of leverage on a

broad range of issues, including human rights. It could further isolate the Chinese leadership and jeopardize the economic progress that has helped kindle democratic yearnings.

Some in Congress, including leading Democrats, argue that the US should deny MFN, or at least make it conditional upon major improvements in Chinese policies on human rights and other issues.

These issues are extremely important and should be addressed through all appropriate means. But imposing conditions on MFN that are unlikely to be met would threaten the well-being of the Chinese people and put at risk our own influence in China.

The recurrent debate over MFN for China obstructs any coherent policy toward this extremely important country and has led to an unproductive stand-off between the president and Congress. The president, based on his personal experience, well understands the importance of maintaining orderly relations with China. Unfortunately, there is a perception that Bush has not turned the heat up high enough on human rights and other issues.

The MFN debate has diverted attention from more practical approaches. At worst, it could lead to a complete collapse of our influence in China. A new approach would help us reach a greater level of domestic accord and realism on relations with China.

First, the president and Congress should immediately establish a special commission on US-China relations, comprised of government officials, congressional leaders and distinguished private citizens including experts on China. It would review our overall relationship with China and make recommendations in a report to be filed prior to the time for the next renewal of MFN. Such a step could lessen conflict between the branches of government and improve public understanding. It would also help dispel the impression that US policy toward China is being run exclusively by the president, and that important issues are not being satisfactorily addressed.

Second, we must adopt a flexible approach to our ongoing relations with China. Reasonable conditions attached by Congress to renewal of MFN could send an important signal to the Chinese leadership that the US expects improvements as a precondition for continued normal relations. At the same time, more could be done—separate from MFN—to address some of the outstanding issues in US-China relations.

Third, there is a need to review the measures that were taken against China after Tiananmen and to determine which should be continued. Certain restrictions should probably be dropped since other countries are once again operating normally in China. Additional measures might be considered, however, in response to specific complaints, such as renewed Chinese jamming of Voice of America broadcasts and continued allegations of harassment of Chinese dissidents in the US.

Fourth, trade issues should be pursued more aggressively. Whatever its causes, the massive trade deficit with China requires a governmental response. The administration should take further action under the trade laws, including on the issues of import and investment restrictions; dumping, subsidies, and other structural issues; convict-made goods; and establishment of criteria for renewal of the regular three-year trade agreement with China that expires in February.

We must not burn our bridges, with China until we see if they can be repaired. The im-

portant issues in US-China relations should be taken seriously and not reduced to a political morality play. A sense of unified national purpose must be restored to our relations with China. Only in this way can we retain our ability to influence events in China during a key period of economic and political transition.

TRIBUTE TO A HUMANITARIAN: JEFFERSON PORTER McARTHUR

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Jefferson Porter McArthur, a member of Berean Baptist Church in my district of Brooklyn, NY. Mr. McArthur hails from Lumberton, NC, where he graduated from Alexander High School. Upon his arrival in New York he joined Berean Missionary Baptist Church and served on the usher board and men's choir. He later became president of the usher board and held that position until he was requested by pastor, Dr. H.L. James, to be a deacon. He subsequently chaired the board of deacons and deaconess' and maintained those duties for over 30 years and has been a member of Berean for over 50 years.

The hallmark of Mr. McArthur's life has been his selfless service within his community. He is a businessman with diverse work experiences and talents. As a professional he has excelled as a tailor and real estate broker. He has been an employer within his community; employing recent parolees, indigent families, and recent immigrants. He has often said: "My greatest reward comes from knowing that I have been able to help somebody." I am proud to salute this humanitarian whose labors are for love of his people, community, and church.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, A GENUINE AMERICAN HERO

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak of a genuine American hero: Hubert H. Humphrey. This year marks the 80th anniversary of his birth and would also commemorate his 46 years of public service to our Nation. This anniversary is an appropriate time to reflect on Humphrey's accomplishments and the ideals for which he stood. For our young people, the journey through the life and times of Hubert H. Humphrey can be a great learning experience, with many goals toward which they should aspire.

As a champion of the great liberal tradition of American politics, he was a great orator and a public servant in the true sense of the word. Humphrey earned the nickname of the "Happy Warrior" by approaching every task, no matter how difficult, with optimism. Whether he was crafting legislation or fighting inhumanity and injustice throughout the world, Hum-

phrey never once lost his positive can-do attitude.

As we remember him, let us remember the Hubert H. Humphrey of great vision, who led us on a quest for civil rights for all Americans and nuclear arms control in the 1950's and formulated the establishment of both the Peace Corps and Food for Peace Programs. Humphrey was also a man who dared to see things before others, proposing the concept of Social Security over 15 years before it was embraced by others.

Hubert Humphrey was a politician's politician, a proud yet sensitive man who never forgot where he came from. Throughout his extensive public career as a local elected official, U.S. Senator, Vice President of the United States, and Presidential candidate of his party, Hubert Humphrey never lost sight of his roots or his beloved Minnesota constituents who stood by him through his triumphs and tragedies.

Hubert H. Humphrey was one of those rare politicians who by his deeds served as a magnet to draw others into the political arena. He was a man who earned the trust of all his colleagues and the respect of all Americans.

I find that on many occasions admiration is best explained simply. Therefore, let us remember our former colleague Hubert H. Humphrey as he is remembered by his three children. When they were asked how their father had contributed most to their lives, one said, "Dad taught me that what I do must be done well—the very best I know how." "I learned from him to study harder," said another. The third answered, "Dad made me realize the importance of treating all people fairly." It is my hope that all of us will hold fast to these principles, for ourselves, and for our country.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. XENIA BAS DE TAMAYO

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the accomplishments of a remarkable woman and journalist, Dr. Xenia Bas de Tamayo, who was recently honored by having her imprint in the Cuban Culture in Exile Walkway in Hialeah.

Academia de las Luminarias de las Bellas Artes [ALBA] an organization that promotes Hispanic art and culture in south Florida founded and directed by Pedro Roman honored Dr. Bas de Tamayo with a reception on July 27. ALBA recognizes the achievements and hard work that Dr. Bas de Tamayo has accomplished since arriving to south Florida.

A Cuban refugee, Dr. Bas de Tamayo has demonstrated great talent in journalism. Dr. Bas de Tamayo arrived on the shores of Florida in 1959, and since then has been an ardent journalist that has used her skill as a writer to communicate to everyone the inhumanities committed on the Cuban people by Fidel Castro.

Her list of accomplishments is long and distinguished. She graduated from the Manuel

Marquez School of Journalism in Cuba and received a doctorate degree in Social Work from the University of Havana in Cuba. She also received a bachelor of arts from Biscayne College in Miami, FL.

Upon her arrival to Miami, FL, Dr. Bas de Tamayo has worked fervently to help the Cuban population and the anti-Communist cause. In 1961, along with her family, she created organizations Ahora and Cuba Nueva, which are designed to inform the community in south Florida about the difficulties being faced in Cuba. She also founded and directed Show Time and Show Latino, magazines based in south Florida. Dr. Bas de Tamayo has also worked on the radio news show El Periodico Del Aire which focused on the arts and information on women's issues.

Since 1972, she has directed El Club de Mujeres an organization targeting the needs of women in south Florida. The association focuses on women, helping them with counseling and orientation. In her efforts to help the community of south Florida, Dr. Bas de Tamayo is also a member of Junta de Gobierno Nacional de Periodistas, Colegio de Pedagogos, and Junta Directiva del Colegio de Locutores. These organizations are devoted to improving and assisting journalists in Florida.

It is an honor to recognize Dr. Bas de Tamayo's success, which is due to her vigilance and devotion to her work.

HISPANIC OUTRAGE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's Hispanic community is upset with the current administration's attitude toward minorities in general and Hispanics in particular. Hispanics are the fastest growing minority in this country and will be the largest minority by the year 2010.

Hispanic Americans remain furious that the Secretary of Commerce refused to adjust the 1990 census. That inaction resulted in the numerical loss of more than 5-million residents including 1-million Hispanics. And then to add insult to injury, the Secretary backed out of a major speech before a national Hispanic organization's convention in Houston.

Mr. Speaker, Hispanic Americans feel ignored and displaced by the current administration. These thoughts were eloquently broadcast in a recent editorial by a major Spanish language television network, Univision. I urge my colleagues to read Univision President Joaquin Blaya's comments which follow:

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, ROBERT MOSBACHER

(Remarks by Joaquin Blaya)

It has been just a few short months since President Bush has begun to enjoy his honeymoon with the Hispanics of this country. His leadership during the Persian Gulf war had given him unusual popularity. A Univision poll taken in March divulged that, for the first time in history Hispanics sanctioned the actions of a Republican President. But this courtship was shorter than a summer's night.

Secretary of Commerce, Robert Mosbacher, has destroyed the relationship the Republican Party has been trying to strengthen for over a decade. First came Mosbacher's decision to refuse the requests of cities and minority organizations who wanted the results of the census adjusted. With the stroke of a pen, Mosbacher eliminated more than 1 million Hispanics from the official count of persons who live in this country. As a consequence, cities and States with large Hispanic populations will lose billions of dollars in Federal aid. But that is not all.

At the last minute Mosbacher cancelled his commitment, which he made months ago, to be a guest speaker at the annual convention of the National Council of La Raza in Houston, TX, this week. A less-ranking alternate replaced him. The 1,200 conference attendees responded with dignity. More than half of them marched out of the conference ballroom rather than listen to Mosbacher's aide. The rest rejected him.

We support the action taken in Houston by the National Council of La Raza conference participants. Now we must let President Bush know our renouncement of his Secretary of Commerce. We must let him know that Hispanics will not tolerate our needs being ignored and our being rebuked.

If President Bush wants the support of Hispanic voters in 1992, then it is best that he demand that his Secretary of Commerce respect us.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join today with my colleagues, LEE HAMILTON of Indiana and Senators BOREN and DOMENICI, in introducing a concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

On two occasions since the conclusion of World War II, the Congress established similar panels to assess the organization and operation of the Congress. In each case, these were serious undertakings which led to changes in the manner in which the Congress conducts the people's business.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 were born in the deliberations of temporary bipartisan and bicameral committees established in 1945 and 1965. By and large, the changes brought about by these efforts were positive and responded to the needs of the Congress, as an institution, to deal more effectively with the problems of the day. It has been over 30 years since the House and the Senate have joined to examine the question of congressional operations. Times have changed. The Congress and the nature and complexity of the people's business have changed. This resolution is a timely response to the real and perceived problems of the Congress.

Critics of the Congress claim there are too many staffers, too many committees and subcommittees, and too many turf battles. The result, they claim, is legislative gridlock. They

may be a right. However, I believe that these and other concerns, including reform of institutional rules and procedures and the protection of minority rights, are symptoms of a large problem.

This Nation faces considerable problems. The appallingly low national savings rate, dangerously high Federal budget deficits, lagging productivity, and the problems inherent in new entrants to the labor force lacking basic skills are among those that concern me the most. In all cases, I am concerned that short-term thinking, driven by the necessities of electoral and partisan politics, is distorting the ability of Congress to address urgent long-term national problems in a deliberate fashion. No one can remove politics completely from the public policy debate. Nor should we try. We can, however, remove the institutional impediments that contribute to the gridlock that critics rightly bemoan.

My interest in this proposal is that it holds out the promise of improving the ability of the Congress to engage in long-term thinking. What might be an example of a reform that could improve long-term planning? For example, in the context of budget reform, perhaps the time has come for multiyear budgeting. Many of the reforms that this joint committee may ultimately recommend may not be new. However, there has been no effort to integrate various reform proposals in a coherent and consistent manner. This bipartisan joint committee would be in the best position to do just that.

NEED FOR NATIONAL HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the need for national health care reform. Clearly, the greatest health care challenge our Nation faces through the 1990's is how to provide medical coverage to the estimated 37 million uninsured Americans. As the cost of health care skyrockets, and the number of uninsured people flocking to emergency rooms and filing public hospitals grows, the repercussions can be felt at every level of our economy.

The American health care system contains both the best and worst elements of modern medicine. Our people have access to cutting-edge medical technology, doctors and nurses who are among the best trained in the world and excellent public and private hospitals. However, we also have a widening health care gap between those who receive excellent care and those who receive no care. We have elderly in desperate need of long-term care who are not fully covered for all necessary services under Medicare. While we spend more money per capita on health care than any nation in the world, we spend it inefficiently, much of it going toward administrative costs rather than direct health services.

I was dismayed to read in a Harvard study that for every dollar the United States spends on health care, 24 cents goes toward adminis-

trative and billing costs. By comparison, Canada spends 11 cents out of every dollar on such costs. If we were to push our paperwork burden down to the Canadian level, we would save more than \$100 billion a year. This would be enough to provide coverage for the 37 million uninsured Americans, with money left over.

Health care providers, particularly doctors, complain that they are drowning in paper snow—the overload of authorizations, receipts and utilization reviews required by insurance companies before claims will be processed, or even before patients are treated. What we need is a system that keeps accurate and detailed patient health records without excess and unnecessary paperwork. I firmly believe we could do this for far less than we do now without a tremendous amount of difficulty. Electronic processing, standardizing and simplifying claims could save billions a year. The challenge will be in devising a politically feasible scheme for making such a transition without creating any winners or losers.

The seriousness of our health care crisis is best reflected by the chorus of voices that have reached Washington of late. The Journal of the American Medical Association, in the strongest terms it has ever used, has called for an overhaul of the Nation's health care system. The editor, Dr. Lundberg states:

An aura of inevitability is upon us. It is no longer acceptable morally, ethically, or economically for so many of our people to be medically uninsured or seriously underinsured.

I believe Dr. Lundberg speaks to the core of the issue when he says we have a moral responsibility to insure all people access to health care. We are long overdue in creating a system that will provide insurance for the millions who are uninsured. The changing attitude of the Nation's doctors in restructuring the health care system is unprecedented and leads me to believe that we are closer than ever to true reform.

Whether or not the American Medical Association's radical shift to a more mainstream position on health care reform will help us reach a consensus is uncertain. We still have major obstacles to overcome. Proposals are coming from all corners. The problem will not be a lack of agreement on the need for reform. The problem will be finding a consensus to reach a majority on a vote.

So where does this leave us? Despite the political difficulties, I am optimistic. The developing debate for comprehensive national health care reform is off to a good start in the 102d Congress. While the proposals cross the full spectrum of possible options for reform, it is increasingly apparent that consensus does exist on the scope of the problem. Last year's Pepper Commission report on health care has moved the debate this far. Now we must seek some common thread among the various existing and emerging proposals.

Mr. Speaker, I am encouraged by the formation of the bipartisan caucus for national health care reform. It is just this type of forum that is needed if we are to ever devise a politically acceptable solution to our health care crisis. The ideal would be for Congress to develop one or two promising proposals that could then be a key issue in our next Presi-

dential debate. Bringing health care to this public level would foster action and debate between communities, businesses, and health care providers.

Our system is in need of major renovation—not revolution. We must take steps to improve and expand our existing health care delivery system, which places private insurance—financed largely by employers—at the forefront, with the Government acting in a back up capacity through programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. We must provide health insurance for the millions who have none, either by an expansion of Medicare and Medicaid or creation of an entirely new program. Finally, we must work to control costs without bankrupting our doctors and hospitals, and without denying needed care to the ill.

A single piece of legislation will not accomplish these goals. Congress must adopt a blueprint for health care in America, and devise a comprehensive legislative strategy to encourage employers to provide health care, an expansion of existing programs to cover many of the uninsured, improvements in our health care delivery system to low-income families, and efforts to control costs.

Improving our Nation's health care system is a goal we all share. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to continue working together to achieve this end.

SALUTE TO BISHOP HUIE L. ROGERS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bishop Huie L. Rogers. Bishop Rogers was born on June 22, 1934 in Vidalia, GA. He attended Boys High School in Brooklyn, and was called to the ministry at the age of 14. He attended the Church of Christ Bible Institute and the Nyack Missionary College. He received his doctor of divinity degree from New Haven Theological Seminary and went on to preach under the leadership of Bishop Joseph Moore, founder of Bibleway Church of Christ in Brooklyn.

After the death of his predecessor, Huie Rogers was elected pastor of the Greater Bibleway Temple in Brooklyn, NY, where he has resided for the past 25 years. He is known as an international evangelist, an ambassador, and a dynamic preacher. His accomplishments include being the founder of Tidewater Bibleway Church in Virginia; member of the Executive Board of Bishops; founder of the Total Truth Bible School, and the Total Truth magazine. He is the founder and headmaster of the Bibleway Elementary School. The bishop has initiated community programs such as "Meals on Wheels" and a summer program for community youth.

His ministry has reached the hearts of many across the country and he will continue to be a treasured religious figure in his community for years to come.

TO SET UP A TEMPORARY JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing with Congressman GRADISON a bill to establish a temporary Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. The House-Senate committee would study and recommend reforms in the operations of Congress. A similar bill is being introduced in the Senate by Senators BOREN and DOMENICI.

NEED FOR BILL

The purpose of the bill is to find ways of improving the operations of Congress in order to restore public confidence in the institution and improve its ability to respond efficiently and effectively to its increasingly complex agenda. If Congress is to remain the "first branch of government," as our Founding Fathers intended, then it is important for it to stand back periodically to consider ways to improve legislative decisionmaking, representation, and oversight.

I believe we need to establish the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress for three main reasons.

First, there has been a lot of criticism of Congress lately. People do not have much confidence in it. Criticisms include: Too many committees and subcommittees, too many staff aides, inefficient scheduling, budget strife, inadequate oversight, omnibus bills, miscommunication between the Chambers and between the branches, the lack of policy integration, too much partisanship, and on and on.

Congress is frequently faulted by the media, voters are pressing for limits on congressional terms, and serious academic critiques of Congress have recently proliferated. Members of Congress themselves are often frustrated with organizational inefficiencies. I do not take the view that Congress is in shambles or is collapsing, but we can do better.

One way to promote public confidence is to earn it. The creation of this joint committee will demonstrate that Congress cares deeply about the exercise of its constitutional prerogatives and is willing to consider improvements in how it works.

Second, we should take a look at whether Congress is adequately organized to meet the challenges of the 21st century. There is growing uncertainty whether Congress is able to deal with the explosion of scientific and technical information coming at it, especially at a time when constrained Federal budgets require that choices be made and priorities be set. Moreover, an increasing array of issues before Congress—global warming, deforestation, terrorism, and drug trafficking—are both international and domestic and no longer cut neatly across organizational lines. Dramatic changes such as the upheaval in the Soviet Union and the rapid growth of the Japanese and European Community economies lead to the question of whether Congress is structured in the most effective manner to assert legislative influence and values in a transformed world.

One way Congress has responded to new developments has been to use various ad hoc approaches such as task forces, party groups, and bicameral devices. We need a comprehensive look at whether Congress is currently organized and equipped as it ought to be to address new challenges that face us here and abroad.

Third, I believe it is important for the institution of Congress to stand back and look at itself periodically. The last two House-Senate overhauls of Congress took place in 1946 and 1970, based upon the work of the 1945 and 1965 congressional organization committees. The 1946 reorganization included a fundamental streamlining of the committee structure and the development of a professional staff. The 1970 reorganization included changes that opened Congress to further public visibility and expanded legislative support agencies.

With the last major overhaul along these lines taking place more than two decades ago, I believe it is time for another comprehensive look at the operations of Congress.

OUTLINE OF BILL

The bill we are introducing today would set up a joint committee composed of sitting Members of Congress, eight from the House and eight from the Senate, with equal representation from the majority and the minority. The committee would also have four nonvoting advisory members, such as former Members of Congress or outside experts. The emphasis is on current Members, because the history of congressional reform committees and commissions suggests that those composed of sitting Members are the most effective in moving recommendations through Congress.

The task of the committee would be to look for ways of improving the overall operation of Congress, such as simplifying its operations, improving the orderly consideration of legislation, and improving its relationship with the executive branch. Although the main task would be finding reforms that would apply to both the House and Senate, separate House and Senate subcommittees would look at Chamber-specific reforms.

The committee would study the organization and operation of Congress and by the end of the 102d Congress report its recommendations to the appropriate House and Senate committees. Whenever possible, the committee would draw upon existing staff, as well as aides from the legislative support agencies and uncompensated volunteers, to minimize costs. The committee would terminate soon after it issues its report.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF INQUIRY

The mandate of the committee would be broad, and I do not want to try to predict in advance what areas it would focus on. The purpose of the committee is to find out what the problems and possible solutions are, and I approach it with an open mind. But possible areas of inquiry might include seeking organizational changes in Congress that foster better executive branch oversight, rules changes to improve the working relationship between the two Houses, and reforms of the committee system to address overlapping and out-of-date jurisdictions. Congressman GRADISON has a particular interest in looking for ways to institutionalize longer term thinking into the delibera-

tions of Congress, and that is something I strongly support.

VALUE OF REFORM

We should not overestimate the importance of structural reform in Congress. Institutional reform is certainly no panacea. The best structure and procedures in the world will not help much if Congress does not have the political will to tackle the tough issues. Yet legislative reorganization could help improve Congress' workproduct and enhance public confidence in the institution, and that is beneficial both in the short and long term. I do not expect miracles from such an effort, but significant progress can be made step by step.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN HENRY BURKHART

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, a Knoxville doctor, Dr. John Henry Burkhardt, has been named as this year's recipient of the Distinguished Service Award by the American Medical Association. Dr. Burkhardt has been presented with the AMA's award for founding the Tennessee Medical Association's student loan fund and for his continued service to his community.

Only one person receives this very special recognition each year. I am very proud that this year's award has gone to one of my constituents.

Dr. Burkhardt received the award on June 23 during the AMA's annual meeting in Chicago. The AMA, which represents a large majority of the Nation's doctors, selects one doctor a year to reward for his or her continued efforts in the medical field.

I applaud Dr. Burkhardt for his work and for the extraordinary service he has delivered to the Knoxville area.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Burkhardt has had bestowed upon him one of the most prestigious awards in his field from his peers. I, too, want to recognize him for his efforts in helping to fund needy medical students with over 1 million dollars' worth of aid.

I ask that an article concerning Dr. John Henry Burkhardt's accomplishments that appeared in the Knoxville News-Sentinel appear in the RECORD.

AMA'S ANNUAL SERVICE AWARD GOES TO KNOX DOCTOR, BURKHART

(By Larry Lee)

A Knoxville doctor has won a top American Medical Association award.

Dr. John Henry Burkhardt brought home the AMA's distinguished service award June 23 from the annual meeting in Chicago. The AMA, which represents most of the nation's doctors, honors one person a year with the award.

"It was a very momentous occasion for me. It was a very great honor, particularly to be selected by your own profession for an honor like that, and I was extremely proud and very, very grateful," Burkhardt said.

The program for the day reads, "Few physicians have given more to their profession and their community, and certainly none with more dedication, than John Henry

Burkhart, M.D., in a practice that is entering its sixth decade."

It notes in particular his founding of the Tennessee Medical Association's student loan fund, which has accumulated more than \$1 million for needy medical students.

Burkhart and two of his sons are in family practice together at St. Mary's Medical Center, where Burkhart, 71, still works three days a week.

Another son, dermatologist Patrick Burkhart, practices in Maryville. A daughter-in-law, Dr. Laura Powers, wife of son John M. Burkhart, is a Knoxville neurologist.

John Burkhart has had a busy life, one not wrapped up in solely treating broken bones and the common cold.

He served on the old Knoxville Board of Education for eight years—seven as chairman—during the desegregation and annexation era. A 1962 news clip told of Burkhart and the late Mildred Doyle, then-Knox County Schools superintendent, agreeing that the county needed one school system.

It took 25 years for that dream to reach fruition.

In January 1980, during one of his 12 years on the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners, eight of which he spent as chairman, Burkhart found himself in Memphis leading hearings on Dr. George Nichopoulos, Elvis Presley's doctor.

The board found "Dr. Nick," as he was known, guilty of several bad practices, especially in prescribing addictive drugs. Burkhart and the others sitting in judgment of their peer suspended Nichopoulos' license for three months and placed him on five years' probation.

"That was quite a deal," Burkhart said. It was covered by the national news media including ABC's *Geraldo Rivera*, who Burkhart said didn't find much—"kind of like some of his other stunts."

Burkhart is a Knoxville native and University of Tennessee graduate who has been practicing since 1949. He also served as president of the Knoxville Academy of Medicine in 1964.

In 1965 he was, besides president of the city school board, chief of the St. Mary's staff, president of the Tennessee Medical Association "and in solo practice that year. That was tough."

He was a member of the AMA's House of Delegates from 1966 to 1978 and for the next 10 years was a member of the Judicial Council, the AMA's ethical body. He spent four years as chairman.

He's won a slew of other awards over the years, including state physician of the year in 1985. Also, the Knoxville Academy of Medicine named its auditorium after him.

The day he was presented the latest award, he was surprised to look up and see his three doctor sons—John M., 42, Patrick Henry, 40, and Bill, 35—walk in and share the moment with him. They had flown to Chicago for the day without telling him.

"I think that was a bigger surprise than the award."

IN FAVOR OF NOTCH LEGISLATION

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to finally correct a great inequity

that has been neglected for far too long. In 1977, due to an adjustment in benefit rates, people born between 1917 and 1926 were inadvertently allocated less Social Security than those born before and after them. Congress has recognized this problem for 14 years. Many of us on both sides of the aisle have advocated solutions to end this injustice and every year the bottom line is that Congress is unwilling to spend the money necessary to correct a mistake that millions of Americans have been paying for years. After all the years that older Americans worked to make this country strong and prosperous, we owe it to them to do all we can to see that they are fairly compensated in their retirement.

Over the years I have received hundreds of calls and letters from New Mexicans asking me to help them restore benefits that are unjustly denied them. I am tired of explaining to them that Congress is unwilling to do anything to correct this situation. We all have a responsibility to our constituents who are affected by this problem to find an equitable solution. I believe that Congressman ROYBAL's bill, H.R. 917, offers us the opportunity to adequately compensate victims of the notch inequity without crippling the Social Security system.

We cannot continue to discriminate against Americans born between 1917 and 1926. We don't tolerate discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or gender; why should we allow it on the basis of birth date? We cannot continue to delay action on this matter any longer. It's time to stop making excuses and finally deal with this issue. I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of H.R. 917. Don't let another year go by without a solution to the notch problem.

HONORING SANDRA DUELFER, A DEDICATED TEACHER OF 25 YEARS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring attention to the hard work and commitment of Ms. Sandra Duelfer, an elementary school teacher at Banyan Elementary in Miami, FL. Unfortunately, today's teachers rarely receive the recognition they deserve for their accomplishments. Teachers, like Ms. Duelfer, who contributed 25 years of her life to her profession, are invaluable assets to our Nation's educational system.

When I hear of educators in south Florida who are making a difference, I am proud to know that it is the children of our community who are benefiting. The Miami Herald recently highlighted the contributions of Ms. Duelfer. That article follows:

HONORING SANDRA DUELFER, A DEDICATED TEACHER OF 25 YEARS

(By Lori Teresa Yearwood)

Sandra Duelfer does not call the fourth- and fifth-grade students in her class children. She calls them people.

"People," she said, all brisk and business-like as she pointed to a chalkboard last week. "Look at the spelling of this word."

The pig-tailed brunet in the front row got "civilization" right on her second try.

"Good," Duelfer said. "I knew you could do it."

Every student who sits in one of Duelfer's classroom chairs is expected to meet a high goal of personal excellence. The two teacher-of-the-year awards Duelfer earned during her nearly 25 years of work at Banyan Elementary show she has worked hard to reach hers.

"I set my standards high, and I keep harping and harping away until the students reach them," Duelfer said. "They almost always do."

Memories of students like the Vietnamese girl who came to Duelfer's classroom the day after she arrived in the United States help fuel the veteran teacher's enthusiasm.

"She couldn't speak a word of English," Duelfer said. "But she worked like a beaver, and a year after she graduated from my class, she skipped half a year in the next grade."

Filed away in Duelfer's desk drawer is a letter from the Dade County Public Schools: one of her former students, Miriam Campa Perez, wanted school administrators to know Duelfer had been the most influential person in her decision to become a teacher.

The 9- and 10-year-olds Duelfer now teaches describe how their teacher helps them.

"She's nice, and she helps the kids a lot," said Jeremy Diehl, a fourth-grader with freckles and a flair for cursive writing. "At first, I was having trouble with my cursive, but now Mrs. Duelfer says I can do cursive better than print."

There has never been a question of what Duelfer would do. Her mother instilled a love of books and countries in her as a child, and ever since she can remember, she has wanted to be a teacher, Duelfer said.

She said she hasn't regretted her decision once, but last year, after 24 years of teaching, something unusual happened. Duelfer ran out of steam.

Later that year, Duelfer attended a writing seminar taught by the Dade County Public Schools and the University of Miami. During the seven-day course, she learned how to teach the technicalities of grammar and spelling through story books instead of workbooks.

Suddenly a new world opened up. "She became revitalized," said Roberta Granville, Banyan principal. "She got excited again and started working overtime."

The youngsters were competing with each other to see who could be the first to answer Duelfer's questions about the book *Little House on the Prairie*. The teacher's excitement for learning was contagious.

Ms. Sandra Duelfer is a model for our young students and a model of dedication and commitment for our country. I commend the leadership of Dr. Roberta Granville, principal, and Anthony Recio, vice principal of Banyan Elementary, for making Banyan a school where learning can happen and a place where teachers like Sandra Duelfer can flourish.

INDIA EMBARKS ON FREE MARKET REFORMS

HON. JIM LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to the attention of Members a new development of potentially profound import for the people of India, for

United States-Indian relations, and the health of the world economy: The impressive new Free Market Reform Program recently announced by the Government of India.

As my colleagues well understand, since gaining independence from Great Britain in 1947, India has steadfastly pursued a developmental strategy characterized as Nehruvian socialism. The British model of Fabian socialism, as well as that of the Soviet command economy, were the favored economic development strategies among intellectuals and policymakers in New Delhi. Consequently, India developed a mixed economy and heavy emphasis on self-reliance, if not autarchy, particularly in foreign trade and investment policy.

The large state sector of the economy has been concentrated in traditional heavy industries such as steel, power, and energy, as well as in financial services and transportation. Although India undertook modest foreign trade reforms several years ago, as late as early 1991 its trade policy still contained numerous restrictions of foreign imports, including high tariffs, a Byzantine and corruption-inducing import licensing system, as well as numerous other barriers. By the same token, New Delhi pursued policies and practices which severely restricted and therefore effectually discouraged foreign direct investment.

Although India has taken great strides since 1947, New Delhi's inexplicable decision to continue to base its economy upon a paradigm of 1950's era socialist orthodoxy has helped precipitate the most wrenching economic crisis in Indian history. India's foreign debt has risen from a manageable \$20.5 billion a decade ago to a staggering \$72 billion, the third largest in the world. India's international creditworthiness has plunged to an all-time low. India has also been seized in the grip of a severe balance-of-payments crisis. One month ago, India was virtually bankrupt, with only \$1.1 billion of hard currency reserves left to pay for vital foreign imports.

Very courageously, the new Indian administration, led by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, has decided to face up to the intellectual, political, and structural roots of the current economic crisis. Prime Minister Rao has stated that his government "is committed to removing the cobwebs" that have stifled market-oriented growth and industrialization. The Prime Minister has indicated he will work toward making India "internationally competitive" by welcoming foreign direct investment and freeing up foreign trade. By the same token, in order to overcome the current imbalance of payments, India appears prepared to negotiate a new economic adjustment program with the IMF, possibly linked to various performance criteria, notwithstanding the potential domestic political controversy associated with such an endeavor.

Over the past several weeks, the Government has taken steps to restrain fiscal profligacy, has slashed the trade-distorting system of export subsidies which also constituted a major drain on the Treasury, devalued the rupee by almost 20 percent against the world's major currencies, promised to abolish the archaic system of trade licenses, significantly liberalized its investment policies by allowing majority foreign ownership, and allowed

commercial banks to raise interest rates based on market principles. Thus the Government of India appears to be undertaking a growth-oriented adjustment program through the establishment of a stable macroeconomic framework, and implementing structural reform through liberalization of trade and foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my strong sense for the past several years that in addition to being a bulwark of democratic self-government, India should also be the great engine of economic growth in South Asia. India has tremendous economic potential, with a populace of 850 million people, a prosperous middle class of some 350 million, and world-class talent in science and technology. Freeing up the economy both to foreign competition and investment will finally help to stimulate a level of productivity and economic growth that many of us have long assumed India was capable of attaining.

India and America share much in common: A colonial and revolutionary heritage stemming from respect for individual rights, close ties with our former metropolitan power in London, the language of commerce, and a vibrant democratic polity. To be sure, we have differed and quarreled in the past. And the United States remains concerned about respect for fundamental human rights in Punjab and Kashmir, as well as nuclear nonproliferation on the Indian Subcontinent. But taking the broad view of our bilateral relationship, it is my great hope that the global failure of Marxist governance will help to render irrelevant the philosophical differences which have divided us, and that our two great democracies will experience a renaissance of rediscovery, of far closer ties, people to people, as well as government to government.

As we move into the 21st century, it would appear that concerns for geoeconomics will come to dominate concerns for geopolitics, with many societies preferring to replicate democratic market-oriented models rather than the totalitarian Marxist approach. If a pacific and prosperous world order is to be established, it must be hallmarked by free ideas, free institutions, and free trade. In this new world order, India can be expected to serve as a beacon light to all humankind of what can be accomplished by a people dedicated to democracy, to economic and social betterment, rather than class-driven aggression.

EMPIRE BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OF NEW YORK PROPOSED RATE CHANGES

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on July 24 Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield of New York announced plans for significant rate changes in its small-group and individual direct-pay markets. This announcement has generated a fair amount of interest, not only in New York but also in Washington, I suppose because Empire is the Nation's largest not-for-profit health insurer, and because, unlike the

usual commercial insurance company, it has a well-deserved reputation for making its insurance available to all on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield has lost more than 400,000 good-risk, small-group customers in the last 3 years—lost them to commercial insurers that were able to offer lower rates because they insure only good-risk groups. This, of course, leaves Empire with the more and more poor risk. Empire thus points out that the resulting financial pressures have forced it to propose changes in its rating method and its rates.

These proposals are, of course, subject to the approval of the New York Insurance Department.

Regrettably, some of the reports we have seen concerning Empire's proposal have contained a number of misconceptions. The facts are contained in the July 24 announcement that Empire made, and I would like to have this announcement included in full in the RECORD following these remarks:

EMPIRE PROPOSES NEW METRO AREA SMALL-GROUP EMPLOYER RATES TIED TO EXPECTED HEALTH CARE USAGE; RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS TO RISE—175,000 GROUP MEMBERS WOULD GET RATE REDUCTION

RATE RESTRUCTURING TO COMBAT "SKIMMING" OF GOOD RISKS

NEW YORK, July 24, 1991.—Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield, a private, not-for-profit corporation, announced it plans to change both its rates and rating structure for 350,000 employees and dependents in small groups (3-49 employees) with major medical coverage. The company also announced proposed rate increases for 380,000 individual direct-pay customers.

Affected customers are in New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland counties, and represent an estimated 12 percent of all Empire customers in those areas. If approved by the New York State Insurance Department the changes would take effect October 1, 1991.

As a result of a new process for setting premiums, 50 percent of Empire customers in affected small groups should enjoy a reduction in their premiums, ranging widely from 1 percent to approximately 50 percent and averaging 17 percent. If approved, the changes would provide the company's first broad-based rate reduction. An estimated 35 percent of affected small-group customers will receive an increase of 50 percent, and 15 percent will see smaller increases or no change in their rates.

Premium increases to individual direct-pay customers would range from 20 to 50 percent, depending on the coverage they have, and would average 34 percent. However, many members of this segment would receive subsequent rate reductions if a rate restructuring Empire plans for individuals in 1992 receives State approval.

Not affected by the October 1 changes would be: Any individual direct-pay customer with Medicare supplemental coverage, small groups with hospital-only or hospital-and-basic-medical coverage, or the Company's 7.4 million customers in groups larger than 49 members, whose premiums are adjusted annually based on each group's own actual usage of hospital and medical services. Finally, the changes will not affect customers enrolled in Healthnet, the Company's HMO, or Empire's customers in the Albany or Mid-Hudson regions.

COMMERCIAL INSURERS SKIMMING HEALTHIEST GROUPS

"The small-group rate changes we propose are necessary primarily because certain commercial insurers have aggressively skimmed our good risk groups," said Albert A. Cardone, Empire's Chairman and CEO in announcing the proposal. "Two bills were introduced in the New York legislature's last session to curtail their predatory practices, but both were killed after intense lobbying by these insurers. This situation is further aggravated by extraordinary increases in health care use among a relatively small number of small group customers."

He noted that ordinarily the overall good health of the group and individual pools subsidizes the small number of heavy health care users. But he said several commercial insurers have targeted and skimmed off Empire's healthiest small-group customers—over 400,000 small-group members have been lost in the last three years. "If those people were still with us, no rate increase would now be necessary for either our small-group or individual customers."

INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMERS

Empire's Chairman said the proposed rate changes for individual, direct-pay customers are required because of large increases in the average use of medical services by these people. The average cost of their hospital admissions is an unprecedented 30 percent higher than that incurred by the rest of Empire's customers due to the severity of their illnesses.

Mr. Cardone also pointed out that all of the new revenue sought in rate increases would be a pass-through of the cost of claims; none of it reflects increases in Empire's administrative expenses.

NEW RATING STRUCTURE

"As of October 1, Empire plans to divide its approximately 30,000 small groups that purchase major medical products into two separate community-rated pools—one for good risks and one for poor risks—based on health profile questionnaires. Rates for the good-risk groups would be adjusted on the basis of age, sex and location (location is a factor because some areas have higher-cost health providers than others). Empire is making these changes so it can compete effectively for groups whose characteristics make them highly attractive to commercial insurers."

"Our remaining good-risk groups have been carrying far more than their fair share of rising health care costs in recent years. By dividing our small-group purchasers of major medical product into two community-rated pools, premiums will be more closely aligned with benefits received," Mr. Cardone asserted. He added that Empire plans a similar step for the downstate individual market and the remainder of the company's downstate small-group market next year.

SOCIAL NEEDS

"Empire has a special social responsibility to offer health insurance to as many New Yorkers as possible. In the past, we have blended the best and the worst risks into a single pool and charged a single, average price. But because our best risks have been skimmed, we are now prevented from offering a single price that is low enough to compete against insurers that restrict coverage to only the healthiest people."

"We do not refuse insurance to anyone, even those who are already ill. Commercial insurers, however, are free to 'blacklist' occupations identified with AIDS or other illnesses, 'redline' neighborhoods where they know residents are poor risks, and exclude

other people by requiring HIV testing and medical exams. We do not plan to do any of these things, and intend to maintain our open enrollment policy," asserted Mr. Cardone.

Empire's plan to attract healthier small groups through lower rates will enable the insurer to further subsidize higher-use groups. Even after a 50 percent rate increase, the premium charged to poor-risk small groups will be about 33 percent less than the cost of services they receive.

"We have worked hard to deal with the problem of the uninsured in New York State," explained Mr. Cardone, who said he was aware that a rate increase of the size Empire seeks could force some people to drop their coverage. "We deeply regret this," he stressed.

Mr. Cardone claimed that many of the people in Empire's current community rated pools would not be insurable elsewhere. "In order to continue our protection for these people we must have a price list that attracts more healthy citizens."

"If our rate restructuring does not take place, and our good-risks groups continue to be skimmed, we could no longer be certain of our ability to provide coverage for New York's highest health insurance risks. Without us, many of these people would turn to the State. Then, hundreds of millions of dollars in health care bills would come out of taxpayers' pockets, through Medicaid or the already-overburdened hospital bad debt and charity care fund," warned Empire's Chairman.

HEALTH CARE CONSUMERISM URGED

Mr. Cardone asserted that Empire does not create health care costs, and alone, cannot control them. He urged consumers not only to practice healthy lifestyles, but to become "smarter health care shoppers" and "practice health care conservation whenever possible. Consumers must take more control over health care costs because, ultimately, they pay for them," he stated. Empire's Chairman pointed out the company has always been in the forefront of health education, and vowed the insurer would do all it can to help its customers make "more economical, smarter health care purchases."

Empire Blue Cross and Blue Shield serves 9.2 million customers, providing hospital, basic medical, major medical, dental prescription drug, health maintenance organization and Medicare supplemental benefits in the 28 eastern counties of New York State. Empire is also one of the nation's largest Medicare contractors, serving almost three million beneficiaries statewide. In 1990, Empire issued benefit payments of \$7.7 billion and processed over 28 million Medicare claims.

CORPORATE TAX INCIDENCE

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, over the past 10 years, the Federal tax system has undergone historic changes. A considerable amount of attention has been focused on its changing progressivity and fairness; however, contrary to conventional wisdom, the poor were not handicapped with a larger share of the tax burden in the 1980's and the rich did not become richer at the expense of the poor. De-

spite the intense debate on the fairness of the Federal tax system and the shift of billions of dollars from individuals to corporations by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 [TRA], very little attention has been paid to the question of who bears the corporate tax burden. New empirical evidence suggests that the commonly used corporate tax incidence ratio significantly underestimates the amount of the tax borne by upper-income taxpayers.

From 1983 to 1989 the record-setting economic expansion period benefited all income groups. A significant number of families moved into higher real income classes during the 1980's. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 [TRA], reduced marginal income tax rates and eliminated numerous loopholes, creating a more progressive tax policy. Furthermore, while social insurance taxes are regressive, it is important to realize that when the Social Security system is looked at in terms of benefits and taxes paid, it is highly progressive.

Unfortunately though, insufficient attention has been paid to understanding the incidence of the corporate income tax. For example, due to the uncertainty of the corporate income tax incidence, the Joint Committee on Taxation excludes the corporate income tax from their tax burden tables. As a result, the corporate income tax, which accounts for approximately 10 percent of all Federal tax revenue, was omitted from statistics referred to frequently during the creation of the 1990 budget agreement. On the other hand, other research organizations, such as CBO, do include corporate taxes in their economic studies, but arbitrarily assign wage earners and owners of capital each 50 percent of the tax.

The classic 1962 study of corporate taxation by Arnold C. Harberger, concluded that the incidence of the tax depends on firms' ability to substitute labor and capital and the substitution elasticity of the product. Recent studies done by economists Jane G. Gravelle of Congressional Research Service and Laurence J. Kotlikoff of Boston University and the National Bureau of Economic Research, reexamining the Harberger model, have reaffirmed his conclusion that the majority of corporate taxes fall on the owners of capital.¹ Gravelle and Kotlikoff expanded Harberger's possible scenarios for factor and product substitution elasticities, and determined that the percentage of tax falling on capital could vary from 58 to 149 percent (see tax charts).

The charts show the changing burden of the corporate tax, applying the amount of income each quintile receives from wages and capital investment to the incidence of the corporate tax found in different market conditions. Note that when over 100 percent of the corporate tax is allocated to capital, the amount of the tax that wage earners pay is negative. In such conditions, the corporate tax reduces the incentive to invest in firms operating in the corporate form, and increases the returns to those working in and owners of the noncorporate sector.

The results from Gravelle and Kotlikoff's research suggest, that in the majority of market

¹ Jane G. Gravelle and Laurence J. Kotlikoff. "The Incidence and Efficiency Costs of Corporate Taxation when Corporate and Noncorporate Firms Produce the Same Good," "Journal of Political Economy," Vol. 97 (August 1989).

conditions, capital bears at least 100 percent of the tax rather than the arbitrary and widely used 50 percent. If so, this has a substantial effect on the distribution of taxes paid. The effects of using different incidence ratios is clearly illustrated using the most extreme ratio, -49 percent to 149 percent, found by Gravelle and Kottikoff. In 1977, the share of the corporate tax borne by the top 1 percent of families, ranked by income, rises 143 percent from \$11 billion using the 50:50 tax ratio to \$26.8 billion using the -49:149 tax ratio, and the share of the total tax burden for the top 1 percent of taxpayers increases 36 percent from 13.65 to 18.52 percent.

This holds true for other years as well. In 1988, assuming a 50:50 labor to capital ratio, the top 1 percent of taxpayers paid \$23.5 billion, in contrast to \$51.1 billion derived by the -49:149 ratio. Changing the incidence assumption increases their share of the total tax burden, from 16.11 to 19.41 percent. In both of these conditions, the amount of corporate tax paid by the top 1 percent of taxpayers increased roughly 100 percent between 1977 and 1988.

Comparing CBO's labor to capital ratio to a more likely -19:119 percent ratio also reveals a significant variance in the tax burden for high-income taxpayers. In 1992, if the corporate tax is distributed 50:50, the families in the highest income quintile would be expected to pay \$65.5 billion in corporate taxes, in comparison to \$83.3 billion if the taxes are allocated with a -19:119 labor to capital ratio. This 27 percent difference in the distribution of the corporate tax increases the total tax burden for the highest quintile from \$657.3 billion—50:50 tax ratio—to \$675.2 billion, -19:119 tax ratio, making the highest quintile responsible for 62 percent of the total tax burden—an increase of 2 percentage points. In contrast, in 1977, using the 50:50 ratio, the highest quintile paid 56 percent of all Federal taxes and paid \$33.2 billion in corporate taxes, but using the -19:119 ratio they paid 59 percent of all Federal taxes while paying \$44 billion in corporate taxes.

Changing the labor/capital incidence assumption affects other income classes as well. In 1992, the lowest quintile's share of the total tax burden will be 8 percent less than when estimated by CBO's 50:50 corporate tax ratio. At the same time, CBO's corporate tax ratio undervalues the amount the top 10 percent of taxpayers will pay by 5 percent.

High-income families carry the vast majority of the corporate income tax burden; that is, their capital to labor income ratio is substantially higher compared to the other income groups. But more importantly, the tables show that the widely used labor to capital ratio of 50:50 seriously underestimates the amount of corporate tax borne by high-income earners, and conversely overestimates the amount of the tax shouldered by low-income taxpayers. In other words, although CBO attempts to distribute the corporate income tax, unlike the Joint Tax Committee, their incidence assumptions makes the tax system appear less progressive than it probably is.

EXPLANATION OF CORPORATE TAX CHARTS

The corporate tax charts were compiled entirely with CBO statistics.

The distribution of taxes paid excluding corporate taxes was computed by adding the

average amount of income, social, and excise taxes paid per family in their respective income quintile. Then, these numbers were multiplied by the number of families within the corresponding quintiles to arrive at the final value.

The total corporate tax revenue was calculated by multiplying the number of families per quintile by the amount of corporate income tax paid per family in the respective quintiles. The amount of the tax which was borne by wage earners and capital owners depended on the labor/capital ratio of the particular simulation model.

The wage and capital share of the corporate tax distribution was obtained by multiplying the share of family income received from wages of capital investment of the specified year by the amount of corporate tax borne by the individual quintiles.

The total corporate tax statistic was obtained by summing the wage and capital share of each respective income class.

The total tax burden was derived by adding the total corporate taxes to the previously calculated total federal taxes paid that excluded corporate taxes.

SUMMARY

(In percent)

Families by income group	1977	1980	1985	1988	1992
SHARE OF TOTAL TAX BURDEN					
When corporate tax (labor to capital) ratio is 50/50:					
Lowest quintile ..	1.99	1.50	1.81	1.49	1.32
Second quintile ..	7.21	6.93	6.83	6.24	5.95
Middle quintile ..	13.43	13.25	13.03	12.53	12.05
Fourth quintile ..	21.58	22.16	21.93	20.72	20.00
Highest quintile ..	55.79	56.17	56.40	59.02	60.68
Top 10 percent ..	41.20	39.07	39.44	42.69	44.80
Top 5 percent ..	31.06	27.40	27.73	31.08	33.50
Top 1 percent ..	13.65	12.91	13.54	16.11	18.52
When corporate tax (labor to capital) ratio is 18/82:					
Lowest quintile ..	1.93	1.45	1.77	1.43	1.27
Second quintile ..	6.93	6.71	6.67	6.06	5.79
Middle quintile ..	12.93	12.86	12.78	12.24	11.81
Fourth quintile ..	20.87	21.66	21.58	20.32	19.67
Highest quintile ..	57.34	57.32	57.20	59.94	61.46
Top 10 percent ..	43.17	40.51	40.44	43.85	45.76
Top 5 percent ..	33.14	28.88	28.79	32.34	34.54
Top 1 percent ..	15.22	14.03	14.40	17.18	19.39
When corporate tax (labor to capital) ratio is -19/119:					
Lowest quintile ..	1.86	1.40	1.72	1.37	1.21
Second quintile ..	6.60	6.45	6.49	5.85	5.61
Middle quintile ..	12.35	12.41	12.48	11.91	11.53
Fourth quintile ..	20.04	21.07	21.17	19.86	19.29
Highest quintile ..	59.15	58.65	58.13	61.01	62.35
Top 10 percent ..	45.45	42.17	41.60	45.19	46.88
Top 5 percent ..	35.54	30.60	30.02	33.80	35.74
Top 1 percent ..	17.04	15.32	15.40	18.41	20.40
When corporate tax (labor to capital) ratio is -49/149:					
Lowest quintile ..	1.81	1.36	1.69	1.31	1.16
Second quintile ..	6.34	6.24	6.34	5.68	5.46
Middle quintile ..	11.87	12.05	12.25	11.65	11.30
Fourth quintile ..	19.37	20.60	20.84	19.49	18.99
Highest quintile ..	60.61	59.74	58.88	61.87	63.08
Top 10 percent ..	47.30	43.52	42.54	46.28	47.78
Top 5 percent ..	37.49	31.99	31.01	34.98	36.71
Top 1 percent ..	18.52	16.38	16.21	19.41	21.22

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN SHARE OF TOTAL TAX BURDEN

Changing the corporate tax ratio from 50/50 to 18/82:					
Lowest quintile ..	-3.02	-3.33	-2.21	-4.03	-3.79
Second quintile ..	-3.88	-3.17	-2.34	-2.88	-2.69
Middle quintile ..	-3.72	-2.94	-1.92	-2.31	-1.99
Fourth quintile ..	-3.29	-2.26	-1.60	-1.93	-1.65
Highest quintile ..	2.78	2.05	1.42	1.56	1.29
Top 10 percent ..	4.78	3.69	2.54	2.72	2.14
Top 5 percent ..	6.70	5.40	3.82	4.05	3.10
Top 1 percent ..	11.50	8.68	6.35	6.64	4.70
Changing the corporate tax ratio from 50/50 to -19/119:					
Lowest quintile ..	-6.53	-6.67	-4.97	-8.05	-8.33

SUMMARY—Continued

(In percent)

Families by income group	1977	1980	1985	1988	1992
Second quintile ..	-8.46	-6.93	-4.98	-6.25	-5.71
Middle quintile ..	-8.04	-6.34	-4.22	-4.95	-4.32
Fourth quintile ..	-7.14	-4.92	-3.47	-4.15	-3.55
Highest quintile ..	6.02	4.42	3.07	3.37	2.75
Top 10 percent ..	10.32	7.93	5.48	5.86	4.64
Top 5 percent ..	14.42	11.68	8.26	8.75	6.69
Top 1 percent ..	24.84	18.67	13.74	14.28	10.15
Changing the corporate tax ratio from 50/50 to -49/149:					
Lowest quintile ..	-9.05	-9.33	-6.63	-12.08	-12.12
Second quintile ..	-12.07	-9.96	-7.17	-8.97	-8.24
Middle quintile ..	-11.62	-9.06	-5.99	-7.02	-6.22
Fourth quintile ..	-10.24	-7.04	-4.97	-5.94	-5.05
Highest quintile ..	8.64	6.36	4.40	4.83	3.96
Top 10 percent ..	14.81	11.39	7.86	8.41	6.65
Top 5 percent ..	20.70	16.75	11.83	12.55	9.58
Top 1 percent ..	35.68	26.88	19.72	20.48	14.58

TRIBUTE TO STEPHANIE ANN WOOSTER

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my congratulations to Stephanie Ann Wooster for being selected as the Pennsylvania State winner in the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual "Voice of Democracy" scriptwriting contest. Ms. Wooster's article "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom" is timely, insightful and reminds us all of the necessity for America's vigilance in helping to further the growth of democracy. It gives me great pleasure to request that her essay be included in the RECORD so that we may, once again, be reminded of the special role that America must continue to play in the birth of democracy around the world.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Stephanie Wooster, Pennsylvania winner, 1990-91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

Good Evening, this is World News at six. The big story today: the fight for democratic freedom continues in China as the death toll of the Tiananmen Square Massacre has reached over seven hundred. Deng Xiaoping and his communist regime still refuses to acknowledge the true cause for the uprising although nearly four hundred arrests have been made of alleged "rioters and vagrants". Experts have agreed that although this demonstration was unsuccessful it has given the democratic movement the drive it needs to continue; the struggle will be long, but they feel clearly inevitable. Freedom from government oppression has rung a happy note today in Poland as Solidarity took a stunning win over the Communist Party. In the first contested elections in over forty years the communists suffered a humiliating defeat. Lech Walesa, one of the most influential leaders of Solidarity, and Communist Party leaders must now try to work out the problems of Poland and accomplish the true wishes of the Polish people for democracy. In other news: the University Square of Bucharest, Romania was the sight of rioting today as demonstrators lined the perimeter of the square and blocked traffic on a busy intersection, protesting the actions of the current leader Iliescu. Iliescu was put into power after the overthrow and assassination of

Nicolae Ceausescu earlier this year. Romanian people now feel that what they fought against previously has again overtaken them; the communist ways which they have been held under are continuing to grow in strength. Although this riot has been suppressed by the government somewhat peacefully, it is one of the few that has ended without extreme bloodshed.

In the past few years news broadcasts containing these stories were heard almost everywhere. It was the beginning of a time when the rumblings of freedom could be heard strongly throughout the nation many strive to be like: the United States of America. Since 1776, when the formation of our Constitution was complete, and the truest form of a democracy was put into practice, we have been the vanguard for those oppressed by government and by dictatorship. The forefathers of our great state laid the ground work for a specific democratic machine that has remained strong for two hundred years. Countries such as Panama and the Philippines have looked to us for support and guidance in their fight for the freedoms we have been able to maintain. Being steadfast in the democratic way, it is our responsibility to help those countries who are in search of the riches in government that we have found. Franklin Delano Roosevelt once stated, "We must be the arsenal for democracy," this is still true today as we have remained the strongest form of it the world over. The freedoms we enjoy are so plentiful it is often hard to grasp the concept of a nation without it. Democracy has been the vanguard for all of the freedoms we now are entitled to, and the enabling force for all we, as citizens, can take part in that makes us truly American! Our system of democracy is the vanguard of freedom!

TRIBUTE TO ABO OMACHONU

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Ms. Abo Omachonu. Ms. Omachonu lives in south Florida and owns and operates Vintex Enterprises, a small business dedicated to helping others launch their own businesses. An article in the Monday, July 29, 1991, issue of the Miami Herald featured Ms. Omachonu as a successful working woman whose boss is no one else, but herself.

TRIBUTE TO MS. ABO OMACHONU

(By Charles B. Rabin)

Abo Omachonu likes her chances for success.

The 32-year-old entrepreneur has started a Coral Gables-based small business and franchise resource center that caters to women and minorities, named Vintex Enterprises.

She says she came up with the idea after seeing a study by the U.S. House Committee on Small Business that stated businesses that are started by women succeed 75 percent of the time.

"I started the company two months ago. Women are going into business faster than men and their businesses succeed more often," Omachonu said.

With that in mind, Omachonu decided to go into business for herself "so I can better serve people and have the latitude to run a one-stop shop."

Basically, if you're looking to start a small business or purchase a franchise, the company will do all your research and even help you find financing if necessary.

Omachonu had served in a similar capacity with the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce as the director of the Franchise Technical Assistance Center.

"I'm still serving people, but in the long run I should be better off financially than at my previous job," she said.

"We service anyone, not just minorities. But, women and minorities seem to have the most problems finding money and knowing where to go," she said.

Mike Generoso, a research analyst word processor for the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce, believes that Vintex is destined for success.

"She's real easy to work with, pleasant and not bossy," he said. "Abo is the type of person that is a go-getter. Whatever she has to do to succeed, she'll do."

Born in London with a family background tracing to Nigeria, Omachonu knew she would one day own her own business. But while attending Texas Southern University in Houston, she said, she didn't have a "true picture" of the complications that would evolve.

But business was in her blood. While attending that school, Omachonu earned spending money by exporting nonperishable goods such as clothing and shoes to family and friends in Nigeria.

After graduating with a degree in business administration in the spring of 1984, Omachonu moved to New York, where she spent the next three years working on a master's in business management from the New York Institute of Technology.

Then it was off to Florida to work for Florida Power & Light as a senior customer service representative. That job lasted three years, and in 1990 she joined the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce.

Today, Omachonu heads a staff of one, a secretary. With such a small staff, her workload is heavy. At such times, her husband of four years, Vincent, a professor of industrial engineering at the University of Miami, counsels her.

"I subscribe to lots of publications, do all the research myself and refer my clients to lending sources," she said. "I do location studies for potential franchises and small businesses and get information from census bureaus in the area. I even do traffic counts myself using a stopwatch."

Fees aren't astronomical, but if you're looking to franchise or start a business it's not going to be cheap. After a free initial consultation, Vintex charges \$50 for the first hour and \$25 each additional hour. Time spent on research is included in the fee.

Omachonu believes success and a good work ethic go hand in hand.

"Work doesn't end when I shut the door and go home," she said. "I'm going to do everything I have to, to make myself successful."

I wish Ms. Omachonu much success in her new business, Vintex. She is a role model for young aspiring business men and women throughout south Florida and now, the United States. She proves that with the proper motivation and a little ingenuity, one can do anything—even start her own business.

WINNER OF THE VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, today I, rise to recognize the efforts of Janae Kristin Martin of Middlebury, IN. Janae, a sophomore at Northridge High School in Middlebury, is the State of Indiana's winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Annual Voice of Democracy Contest. Her speech is an intelligent and articulate testament to the special meaning of democracy, freedom, and American citizenship. I am very proud to share her thoughts and views with my colleagues in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and congratulate her on this achievement.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Janae Martin, Indiana winner, 1990-91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

They fulfilled their pledge. They paid the price. And freedom was won. To be born free is a privilege. But to die free is an awesome responsibility. Yet freedom is never free. It is always purchased at great cost.

It was a sultry summer in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, that 56 men signed their names beneath the Declaration of Independence. Each one knew the full meaning of that magnificent last paragraph *** in which his signature pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred honor. Fifty-six men placed their names after that pledge. Each one knew when they signed, that they were risking everything. They knew that if they succeeded, the best they could expect would be years of hardship in a struggling new nation. If they lost, they would face a hangman's noose as traitors. Indeed, the leaders of this movement, willing to work with new and unfamiliar ideas—brought to us, our Democracy.

A stirring picture of the true meaning of our liberty is the soaring eagle. Assisted by his powerful wings, the eagle glides effortlessly to great altitudes, and is capable of using his wings to carry other eagles to safety. The eagle displays the sense of responsibility that is a companion of genuine liberty. He mates for life and then returns to the same nest each year, making necessary repairs and additions. He takes an active role in providing for his family and in teaching his young to fly.

The eagle pictures many of those character qualities that made America great. This must be reinstalled in our generation if we are to preserve for our children and grandchildren, the freedoms which God has so graciously entrusted to us. What lies behind this abundance of freedoms, which are the envy of the world?

Freedom is a breath of air. Pine-scented or salty like the sea. Freedom is my grandfather's field newly plowed, furrows of democracy. Some say the land itself has made America great. One of our most moving patriotic hymns cites the beauty of America, a beauty that all who have traveled across the continent surely recognize. From the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado, and from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania, God has shed his grace on this land—a vast unexplored wilderness that, in a short period grew into a great nation.

Others have said that America's people have made her great. Lyman Abbott once

said, "A nation is made great, not by its fruitful acres, but by the men who cultivate them; not by its great forests, but by the men who use them; and not by its mines, but by the men who build and run them. America was a great land when Columbus discovered it; Americans have made of it a great nation." And, so they have.

These people subdued the elements that at first worked against them, that molded a society of peoples from all over the world. America's initiative and ingenuity are known across the earth.

Freedom is a printing press—the power of the pen! And because of America's belief in freedom of speech and thought, she has not hidden her scars, but they are there for the world to see. While those who run a controlled press look on amazed.

Freedom is my country church or my neighbors cathedral's stately spire; but freedom is also a spirit that can set any soul on fire. There are many evidences that our nation was founded on this commitment to God and the principles of His word.

America's free enterprise system and the spirit of her people have given us the freedom from want. Through the decades she has opened her heart to the poor of the world. She has given generously to every nation, even her enemies in time of emergency.

No, America did not just happen by chance, as is obvious to a person who truly understands the unfolding saga of events that shaped this nation.

Whatever impression we had of the men who met that hot summer in Philadelphia, we must remember this about them. They considered liberty and they had learned that liberty is more important than security. They pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. And they fulfilled their pledge. They paid the price. And freedom was born.

HEALTH CARE CRISIS

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the efforts of my colleagues in addressing one of the most pressing issues facing our society today. As we all know, our country is currently facing a health care crisis. In fact, we find ourselves in a period of intense discussion and debate about national insurance and universal coverage, with several commissions and many health policy advocates proposing various forms of universal coverage in the expectation that the United States will enact some broad based national program within the next few years.

According to a recent General Accounting Office report, 35 million Americans have no health care coverage at all, public or private, and the number appears to be rising. In addition, millions more have inadequate insurance that leaves them vulnerable to large expenses that excludes care of preexisting conditions or that may be lost if they become seriously ill.

The 1990's is not the first time Americans have questioned the adequacy of the medical care system. Millions of Americans have long lacked the basic insurance protection needed to assure access to health care and these costs have risen rapidly and almost inexorably

for more than two decades. Yet, today the call for health care reform has reached new heights.

This urgency may reflect the fact that not only are a large and growing minority of Americans—well over 30 million people—without health insurance protection, but millions of others now see the system they count on in jeopardy.

Uncontrolled health care costs, inequitable access to care, concerns about quality and a bureaucratic morass in the administration of health insurance programs have evoked widespread interest in restructuring the health care system in this country.

Calls for reform from business, labor, government, health professionals and the general public have focused on containing costs, enhancing the quality of care and providing access to necessary health services for all our citizens.

As a past member of the board of directors at Sacred Heart Hospital, I am very aware of the current crisis facing our health care system. In fact, 90 percent of Americans say that fundamental changes are needed in the Nation's health care system. And yet, it is not just the health care consumers that expresses this. In fact, providers and private and public payers area also facing increasing difficulty in meeting the demands for health care.

However, I think that few would disagree that we must expand health care to all Americans. However, the question before us is how do we effectively and reasonably do this? I strongly feel that health care should be a priority of our Nation's domestic agenda and I look forward to the debate on health care. There is a clear consensus on the need for action, but we are no where near achieving consensus on what course of action we should pursue. The question is no longer when; the question is how. It is incumbent upon us here in this body to provide the answers.

TIME TO RESTRUCTURE THE U.S. TAX CODE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the United States finds itself in a financial mess the likes of which it has never known before. Yet consistently, year in and year out, Congress continues on the path to destruction through tax and spend policies that ultimately destroy opportunity and prosperity for the people of our country. The time is long overdue for Congress to take a thorough and honest review of our tax system and our spending priorities. Business as usual is driving this country to the brink of economic bankruptcy and therefore we need some fresh and revolutionary ideas to lead our Nation and its economy to vigorous growth into the 21st century.

In that spirit I commend to my colleagues on April 1991, syndicated column by Pat Buchanan that proposes a fundamental reform of our Nation's tax system. Such proposals to simplify or eliminate that morass we call the

Internal Revenue Code would bring many benefits to our Nation including a surge in savings, investment, productivity, and growth.

U.S. CAN DO BETTER WITHOUT INCOME TAX

(By Pat Buchanan)

WASHINGTON.—As the tax revolt was "the" idea of 1978 and 1980, and term limitations were "the" idea of 1990, a popular movement to abolish the federal income tax could be "the" idea of the decade.

Mid-April is not a bad time to get a receptive hearing.

First, some history. Until 1913, the federal government ran entirely on tariffs and fees. In those 13 decades from 1789 on, we went from being a small farming country to become the greatest industrial power on earth—with growth rates unequalled since.

In 1913, after passage of the 16th Amendment, a federal income tax was imposed. It amounted to just 1 percent for incomes in excess of \$3,000 (\$4,000 for married couples), with small surtaxes up to 6 percent on incomes from \$20,000 to \$500,000—the filthy rich.

By 1950, an average U.S. family of four still sent only 2 percent of its income to the Treasury. Last year, however, the feds were taking 24 percent, which helps explain the Reagan Revolution.

Comes now an idea for total abolition of the federal income tax, not only on individuals but on corporations, and of estate and gift taxes as well. Cost to the Treasury as of 1990: \$558 billion. How could the feds recoup that immense sum? Simple. Impose, at the retail level, a 16 percent federal sales tax. Since goods and services exceeded \$3.5 trillion last year, that 16 percent sales tax would fully compensate the U.S. Treasury for what was lost.

While the idea is at first a shocker, consider the benefits.

As consumption, not savings, would be taxed the U.S. savings rate, an anemic 3 percent in 1988, would explode. Individuals who salted money away in banks, bonds and stocks would see it pile up, untaxed until they took it out and spent it. Corporations would not only have \$100 billion more in saved income taxes for research, production and marketing, they would have access to hundreds of billions more in a vastly enlarged U.S. savings pool.

Since the corporate income tax, 34 percent, would no longer have to be factored into prices, U.S. goods would compete more favorably with imports. Subsidiaries of foreign firms, which now pay an average of 1 percent in corporate income taxes, would be required to compete on a level playing field.

Foreigners buying our products and tourists visiting the U.S. would begin contributing to the U.S. defense budget. Illegal aliens would also begin contributing—on a par with U.S. citizens.

The IRS, 94 percent of whose work involves income taxes, could be virtually shut down. Some 5.3 billion man-hours spent filling out income tax forms (at \$10 per hour, that's \$53 billion) would be saved. The underground economy, which evades taxes on unreported transactions, could not escape the 16 percent sales tax at the grocery store, restaurant, department store or auto showroom. A hundred billion in lost federal revenue would be captured.

The feds would not have to bother harassing waitresses for what they think was their tip income; the ladies would simply pay their federal taxes at the department store counter, with no hassle. We would not have to gab about tax simplification; we would

have it. Small business, already set up for imposing sales taxes at the state level, would see accounting expenses disappear.

Tax collection would be a piece of cake. Hundreds of thousands of IRS agents, tax lawyers and accountants could be released for more useful work. D.C. lobbyists who spend their days devising loopholes, and congressmen whose PAC money depends on giving and withholding favors in the federal tax code, would become superfluous men.

Workers would take home all the money they earned, and hard workers all their overtime. Both would feel it each time they paid federal taxes; both would know whom to blame.

The tax on work in the U.S. would be reduced to zero, on savings to zero, on investment to zero, making America the most attractive nation on earth to work in, save in, invest in. Foreign capital would flood into the United States, creating millions of new jobs.

Among the losers:

First, the ideologues who believe the federal tax code should be used to redistribute wealth and income would be out of business.

Second, organized crime and professional cheats who now evade taxes by not reporting income. The mobster who pays no tax on his sale of 10 kilos of cocaine could not avoid that 16 percent federal sales tax when he bought his Porsche, his power boat and his pool house.

Third, bureaucrats would lose power over the lives of citizens that is theirs by virtue of their intimate knowledge of the wealth and income—and sources of same—for every one of us.

Who would resist?

Well, since a steep progressive income tax was one of the ideas advanced by Karl Marx in his "Communist Manifesto"—for destroying the bourgeois—his closet followers would fight to the bitter end. For the social levelers, a proposal to replace the federal income tax with a federal sales tax is The Little Big Horn.

One political problem comes to mind. As the poor, thanks to the Reagan tax cuts, do not pay federal income taxes, and the working class do not pay at 16 percent, they would at first appear to be net losers. This would have to be dealt with.

But consider the upside. An economic boom—with no more audits, no more having to store vast records, no more having to answer indecipherable computer-written IRS letters, no more April 15. Free at last! For information, write Citizens for an Alternative Tax System, Glendale, Calif. 91207.

XII HEMISPHERIC CONGRESS OF LATIN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CELEBRATED

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleague's attention the celebration of the XII Hemispheric Congress of Latin Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Founded 30 years ago, the congress plays an important role in the improvement of both Latin American and Floridian economies, and, as such, is a welcome event in our community.

This year, the Hemispheric Congress will be held in Miami from September 18 through 21.

The Hemispheric Congress will be sponsoring their celebration in conjunction with the Intercontinental Food and Beverages Exhibition and the Florida Export Products Exposition. This year's Hemispheric Congress will focus on the various private sector opportunities available to the Latin American countries. The Hemispheric Congress will also try to consolidate the business sector. This, if successful, will result in immense profits for all corporations involved.

For the first time in Hemispheric Congress' history, the celebration will feature a unique Matchmaker Program which will integrate Latin American exporters and importers with Florida manufacturers suppliers and importers. The benefits available from this type of interaction are obvious. Florida's entire economic community will develop as various business deals are made as a result of this program. The Matchmaker Program is essentially a redesigned version of the Hemispheric Congress' popular Sanchez-to-Sanchez-to-Smith Program. This program tries to unite the various corporations from Central America, South America, and the United States. This union strengthens all three markets and allows for tremendous expansion and development.

I would like to reemphasize the extraordinary impact the XII Hemispheric Congress of Latin Chambers of Commerce and Industry has had on the Florida and Latin American communities. Without the achievements of a few concerned citizens, the success of this Hemispheric Congress would not have been possible. The following members of the Hemispheric Congress should be recognized for their achievements, and admired for their dedication to the community: Luis Sabines, Manuel Vega, Orlando Naranjo, William Alexander, Jay Rodriguez, Hugo Villalobos Gonzalez, Robert Leith, Waldo Castro-Molleda, Isandra Fernandez, Antonio Moreno, Gaston Riera, Gladys Montiel, Arturo Perez, Miguel Uria, Otto Merida, Rafael Ubarri, Linda Guerra Matthews, Jose Antonio Font, and Jose F. Nino.

COPPER MINING TEST UNVEILED

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend to my colleagues an article appearing in the Casa Grande Dispatch, June 28, 1991, which details a research project near Casa Grande, AZ, that is working to mine copper from the Earth without disturbing the surrounding environment. Here is an example of how economic and technological progress can lead the way to a cleaner environment.

Asarco Inc., the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and the Freeport-McMoRan, Inc., have invested \$23 million in the Santa Cruz joint venture research project. The researchers are attempting to dissolve the copper out of the solid granite with sulfuric acid and pump it to the surface without adversely affecting the soil, rock, or ground water. The site workers have tested the ideal with salt water to insure against any leakage into the ground water and the results look successful.

I hope this project serves as notice that industry and government institutions can work together toward technological developments that benefit nature and man.

COPPER MINING TEST UNVEILED

(By Susan Wootton)

If a research project near Casa Grande is successful, miners someday will be able to pull copper from the earth without mine shafts, open pits, tailings dumps or smelters.

Asarco Inc., the U.S. Bureau of Mines and Freeport-McMoRan Inc., a company with copper mines in Indonesia, are gambling \$23 million on the belief that copper deep in the earth can be dissolved out of solid granite and pumped to the surface without disturbing soil, rock and groundwater.

Hank Kreis, site manager for the Santa Cruz Joint Venture Research Project, said the idea for the project started 17 years ago when Asarco and Freeport-McMoRan took a second look at some retired farmland with deep, low-grade copper deposits. The site is about halfway between Casa Grande and Stanfield, 2½ miles northwest of the Francisco Grande Resort. The actual research began September 1988 with a grant from the Bureau of Mines.

The researchers dug a 1,800-foot well that cuts through 500 feet of soil, silt, clay and gravel, 150 feet of basin fill aquifer, about 1,000 feet of granite bedrock and ends in a deposit of mineralized copper oxide.

From 80 feet in four directions from the first well, they dug four more wells to the same depth.

These five wells were lined with acid-resistant cement and steel to 1,200 feet. The holes were deepened to 1,800 feet. Fiberglass-reinforced pipes were inserted and cemented into place with the acid-resistant cement so no solution could leak around the outside of the pipes.

Between a depth of 1,570 feet and 1,770 feet, the casings were pierced with holes a foot apart.

Five monitoring wells were drilled around the deep wells into the basin-fill aquifer, where ground water is stored.

For the last three months, the research team has been pumping salt water down the center well and up the surrounding wells to see if anything is leaking into the groundwater. Those tests will continue another month.

The saltwater is moving through the 90 feet of granite and copper oxide the way the researchers hope a weak solution of sulfuric acid will move through it—except the acid solution will dissolve the copper oxide trapped in the rock so instead of recovering saltwater, they will recover a solution of water, sulfuric acid and copper sulfate without the loss of any of the solution into the surrounding environment.

The copper can be retrieved from the copper-rich solution with conventional solvent-extraction electrowinning, Kreis said. In the process, an electric current draws copper molecules out of the solution and deposits them on copper plates. The result is copper more than 95 percent pure with no smelting and no tailing dumps—these mountains of copper waste that surround most mining towns in Arizona.

If the results of the saltwater tests look good, the team will repeat the tests with sulfuric acid, which may be in about two years, Kreis said.

The process may not work, he said, or it may work but be too expensive to be feasible on a large scale. But if it works and is feasible, it will give the mining industry an en-

environmentally safe, low-cost way to extract copper without affecting the beauty of the earth's surface.

Kreis described the project to farmers and government officials at Thursday's meeting of the Groundwater Users Advisory Council for the Final Active Management Area, including Rep. Roger Hooper (R-Casa Grande); the chairman of the county board of supervisors, Dean Weatherly; Casa Grande Librarian David Snider and representatives of the Department of Water Resources.

He said the researchers encouraged visits to the site.

MEDICARE REIMBURSEMENT FOR CHIROPRACTORS

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to allow Medicare to reimburse chiropractors for x rays and physical exams when performed to determine if manual manipulation of the spine is an appropriate treatment for a spinal problem. This is companion legislation to S. 614 introduced by Senator DASCHLE.

Under current law, chiropractors are reimbursed by Medicare for performing manual manipulation of the spine to correct a subluxation of the spine. A diagnostic x ray is required by law before such manual manipulation can be performed; however, Medicare will not reimburse a chiropractor for the x ray. In addition, before performing manual manipulation of the spine, physical exams are routinely performed by chiropractors as part of their standards of care. Medicare will not reimburse for the physical exam either.

The Rand Corp. is currently conducting a study of the effectiveness of manual manipulation of the spine. A recent New York Times article highlights the study and states:

But perhaps the most convincing sign that the therapy is moving center stage is that researchers at the Rand Corp., who have studied the medical utility of coronary bypass surgery and hysterectomies, have recently turned their attention to spinal manipulation. And to their surprise, early studies indicate that the technique holds up well.

Their study showed that patients with certain types of low back pain "had significant relief after manipulation and were able to return to work sooner than similar patients treated with conventional methods."

The result of current law is that Medicare beneficiaries who could best be treated by manual manipulation of the spine are seeing physicians and creating higher costs to Medicare through more costly treatment. In other cases, beneficiaries are seeing chiropractors and paying for the x rays and exams out of their own pockets—a cost many seniors cannot afford. Yet another scenario is that a beneficiary must see an approved provider for the x ray and physical exam and then transfer these documents to the chiropractor for treatment. This phenomena is often referred to as passing through a "gateway" controlled by other providers. Typically, x-ray services performed by a radiologist are more expensive

than those same x rays conducted by a chiropractor.

My legislation is very simple and is narrowly written. It will allow chiropractors to be reimbursed for manual manipulation of the spine and physical examinations and x rays furnished to an individual to determine if such treatment is appropriate. Medicare already requires an x ray. States have already licensed chiropractors to perform x rays as well as physical exams; this legislation will allow chiropractors to be reimbursed for these mandatory services.

Its time we move Medicare reimbursement laws up to the 1990's and provide reimbursement for activities already licensed by all the States. Chiropractors are already performing these services. It is in the patients best interest that Medicare provide reimbursement for them. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

A FEDERAL INCENTIVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROGEN AS A FUEL

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, I often have the pleasure of meeting scientists of international acclaim—men and women devoting their lives to improving the environment we share. I am constantly impressed by their work, and optimistic about the benefit to society that results from the accomplishments of these professionals.

While it is always important to recognize the outstanding achievements of our science professionals, this morning I would like to comment on the work of some of our young people.

At the 1990 Princeton University Model Congress, the Science, Space, and Technology Committee debated the need for greater use of alternative fuels. With global warming taking center stage in the worldwide discussions of environmental concerns, the participants at the Model Congress passed a resolution calling for a Federal incentive for the development of hydrogen as a fuel.

While many of the points contained in the resolution are assumptions not yet proven by science, I would like to note that the spirit and intent of the proposed resolution are commendable. If hydrogen-related technologies can be adequately developed and their costs adequately reduced to be fully competitive with other energy systems, then hydrogen systems have numerous desirable features, some of which are indicated by the proposed resolution. I would therefore like to express my appreciation for their effort and include the resolution, authored by Cadet Charles Lee, a high school student from Army and Navy Academy in Carlsbad, CA, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RESOLUTION

(A joint resolution from the Science, Space, and Technology Committee of the 1990 Princeton University Model Congress)

FEDERAL INCENTIVE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROGEN AS A FUEL

Whereas fossil fuels pump billions of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, causing global warming, acid rain, and smog;

Whereas the carbon dioxide derived from fossil fuels accounts for approximately 40% of the greenhouse gases and measurable global warming;

Whereas the world, at the current rate, is headed for an 80% increase in carbon emissions in the next two decades;

Whereas, with 5% of the world's population, the United States is responsible for 26% of the world's carbon emissions;

Whereas carbon emissions cause acid rain, which kills forests and fish, damages crops, and destroys ancient works of art;

Whereas pollution from fossil fuels is a health threat throughout the world;

Whereas hydrogen is a plausible substitute for fossil fuels and is one of the more abundant elements in the universe;

Whereas hydrogen can be produced from water and does not introduce oxides of carbon into the atmosphere;

Whereas a hydrogen-based economy would have water vapor as its major waste product; Whereas all types of internal-combustion engines can burn hydrogen with minor adjustments;

Whereas existing natural gas pipelines could be adapted for transportation of hydrogen to homes for the purposes of heating and as a replacement, in some cases, for electricity as an energy source;

Whereas hydrogen can be stored more easily than electricity;

Whereas hydrogen has two to five times the energy, by weight, of gasoline;

Whereas the substantial savings in weight over an equivalent load of jet fuel gives hydrogen a distinct advantage as an aviation fuel;

Whereas hydrogen is cheaper than fossil fuels when the overall environmental damage is assessed and paid;

Whereas hydrogen can be manufactured from non-polluting sources;

Whereas hydrogen is one of the safest fuels, and a hydrogen fire is less dangerous than a fossil fuel fire;

Whereas the United States need not be dependent on the Middle East or any other region for energy products if we develop a hydrogen economy;

Now therefore, be it Resolved by the 1990 Princeton University Model Congress of the United States that the federal government will offer an incentive for the development of hydrogen as a fuel; specifically, electricity is to be furnished from the Tennessee Valley Authority, a government owned company, at one-third of the usual cost, to private companies that build manufacturing plants and storage facilities for hydrogen.

PRESIDENT BUSH SPEAKS ON THE ARTS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in presenting the National Medal of Arts awards to several dis-

tinguished American artists and cultural leaders, President Bush delivered an eloquent and supportive statement on the arts in the Nation. He praised each of the recipients—from country music legend Roy Acuff to dance artist Honi Coles to world-acclaimed musician Isaac Stern—and also spoke of the necessary and positive aspects of the arts in American life.

President Bush stated:

Our artists draw on inspirations and culture from around the world, then reinterpret them in distinctive ways, creative ways, American ways. And their passion and their genius and their courage add new dimensions to our lives. They remind me of a truth expressed long ago by William Blake, who wrote: "Nations are destroyed or flourish in proportion as their poetry, painting, and music are destroyed or flourish."

I commend President Bush on his insight into the importance of the arts to our national identity and heritage. I insert the full text of the President's remarks at the National Medal of Arts ceremony on July 9, 1991, in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT IN PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL MEDAL OF THE ARTS

Thank you all for coming to the White House. And I'm sure glad we're doing this indoors—(laughter)—instead of out. But may I salute Secretary Lujan, a member of our Cabinet. Mr. Frohnmayer, my dear friend who heads this arts effort, and does it most effectively, I might say. Senator Hatch was to be—right back here, Orrin Hatch. And then, in front of him, Chairman—our distinguished Senator Claiborne Pell. And Congressman Yates was coming and he is over—modestly in the back row, along with another Congressman, Ralph Regula there—but more than welcome. Both champions of the arts, bringing good judgment and balance to the questions that concern us all. So I salute them.

And let me just say how pleased we are to see here the members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities—so many corporate patrons without whom the arts would not flourish as much as they do—and then, of course, especially today, the family and the friends of the honored recipients.

We're delighted to welcome you to this historic East Room. This afternoon, we honor with the National Medal of the Arts a group of men and women whose creative efforts really do capture America's vigor and spirit.

Our artists draw on inspirations and cultures from around the world, but they reinterpret them in distinctive ways, creative ways, American ways. And their passion and their genius and their courage add new dimension to our lives. They remind us of a truth expressed long ago by William Blake, who wrote: "Nations are destroyed or flourish in proportion as their poetry, painting, and music are destroyed or flourish."

And fortunately for us, art in America is alive and well. In all its forms, it captures the exhilarating feeling of being an American—daring everything, dreaming everything, reaching for everything. And more importantly, it inspires Americans to dare more, dream more and reach further.

Today, we honor several. The honorees express vital emotions and truths. Pearl Primus weaves together dance and anthropology; calls forth the joy and excitement and spiritual vigor of our African and Caribbean heritage. Pietro Belluschi's innovative architectural designs—they evoke the grandeur of this land, particularly the Pacific North-

west. His works evoke scenes as various as soaring mountain summits and quiet forest floors checkered by slanting sunbeams.

Roy Acuff keeps alive the undying tradition of authentic country music—and I confess, I love that music. And he has helped make country music—really he's the father of it, you might say. I don't want to date Roy, but—(laughter)—the father, and really has made it what it is today—a music for all Americans, an art form that doesn't hold back one single thing. And it captures the joys and the aches and the frustrations that most of us feel, but few of us can express.

In a world where people too often try to reduce life's imponderables to black-and-white entries on a spreadsheet, our award winners provide color and depth and perspective.

Teacher and painter Richard Diebenkorn does not blink from the challenge of expressing himself as he sees fit. In his studio or his classroom, he teaches the importance—the necessity—of personal integrity. Honi Coles—Charles "Honi" Coles' exuberant dance captures the sheer vitality and the joy of the American spirit. And it shows that you can't be fully American without breaking into a sweat and having fun from time to time. (Laughter.)

We often talk of a new world characterized by competition and enterprise, but our kids will not enjoy full lives if they don't experience and appreciate art. A life without art is flat and dull and gray. And it contains none of the highs and lows that give meaning to daily affairs.

Some of our honorees have devoted their careers to ensuring that all Americans enjoy the enriching influence of art.

Maurice Abravanel keeps symphony music popular by conducting and teaching with his Utah Symphony. Santa Fe Opera's John Crosby gives young American singers the opportunity to train and perform here in their own country. And Isaac Stern—Barbara demanded to sit next to Isaac Stern—(laughter)—expresses the nobility that lies within us all with his heart and that magnificent violin. And just this year, in the middle of a threatened Scud attack—Scud missile attack in Tel Aviv, he returned to the stage and continued playing. Isaac Stern does more than play an instrument; he inspires us with his virtuosity, his courage and his commitment to humanity.

We also want to recognize benefactors who, through vision and steadfast commitment, keep art alive. American art thrives because of arts administrators like our own J. Carter Brown, who has molded the National Gallery into a museum really for the entire nation. Volunteers enhance our arts: men and women like R. Philips Hanes, Jr., whose generous patronage has guided the regional and national growth of the Arts Council movement. It is unlikely, but Philip will not want to claim that he and I were classmates at college many years ago, but I claim it—proudly, as a matter of fact. (Laughter.)

We owe a debt to passionate stewards of the arts such as the famed Kitty Carlisle Hart, a distinguished performer committed to making quality art available to all Americans. And artists can continue to develop and flourish, as I mentioned earlier, because of corporate sponsors like Texaco, which has set a standard in corporate philanthropy through its half-century of generous support for the arts.

As we honor these beacons of excellence, I'm reminded of something that President Kennedy once said: "In serving his vision, the artist best serves his nation." And you honorees have all served our nation bril-

liantly. Thank you. Congratulations. It's a joy to have you here.

And now, I'd simply like to ask John Frohnmayer to assist me in presenting to you these symbols of our nation's gratitude and high esteem. (Applause)

ANOTHER LOOK AT U.S. FAMILY PLANNING ASSISTANCE

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, both the House and the Senate have recently voted to reverse the administration's Mexico City policy. This detrimental policy prohibits U.S. funds from going to nongovernmental or multilateral organizations that counsel women about abortion in countries where abortion is legal, or that use their own non-U.S. funds to perform abortions. These regulations exist despite the fact that it has been illegal to use U.S. foreign assistance funds to perform abortions since 1973.

The incidence of illegal abortion in Latin America has continued to climb despite the Mexico City policy. Perhaps an explanation for this is that the international family planning community has been deprived of much-needed financial support. As a result of this and other factors, the standard of living of women in developing countries remains at a pitiable level.

The Mexico City policy's detrimental effects on hemispheric development possibilities as well as the often tragic impact it has on individual women warrant serious reconsideration of this policy on the part of the Bush administration. I would like to insert into the RECORD a thought-provoking article which first appeared in the July 31 issue of the Washington Report on the Hemisphere, a biweekly publication of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs [COHA]. I encourage my colleagues to read this timely article authored by COHA research associate Julia C. Bullock.

ANOTHER LOOK AT U.S. FAMILY PLANNING ASSISTANCE

(By Julia C. Bullock)

The international family planning community breathed a sigh of relief as the Senate passed the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill on July 26 by an overwhelming margin of 74 to 18. This bill effectively reversed the so-called Mexico City policy, which forbids U.S. funding of international non-governmental family planning organizations whose programs include abortion counseling, information or referrals. Washington's policy, first announced at the 1984 meeting of the United Nations International Conference on Population, restricts aid regardless of whether U.S. assistance is directly used for these purposes. The July 26 vote would allot \$20 million in aid to UNFPA, making this sum the first contribution that the organization has received from this country since all U.S. assistance was cut off in 1985.

Even though the legislation passed both the House and the Senate, President Bush is expected to veto it as part of his uncompromising anti-abortion stance. The White House has blocked several previous attempts to unshackle the family planning commu-

nity from restrictive government regulations. For example, in late 1989, contrary to the mandates of the Mexico City policy, Congress attempted to resume its funding of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), but was thwarted by the threat of a presidential veto. Policy hinges on abortion issue.

Officially, the reason for preserving the Mexico City regulation is the Bush administration's moral objection to subsidizing abortions. However, the Authorization Bill's supporters believe that these concerns are unwarranted because the United States has forbidden such uses of federal aid since the Helms amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act was passed in 1973. Furthermore, the 1984 policy declaration, which denies funding to programs that "perform or actively promote" abortions, has been interpreted by the Reagan and Bush administrations so widely that health care providers cannot even answer a patient's questions about this simple medical procedure.

Indeed, such a hard-line position by the White House against abortion has prompted many U.S.-funded foreign organizations to overcomply with Mexico City policy guidelines, fearing the loss of vital assistance from Washington. As a result, many Latin American clinics refuse to even remotely associate themselves with abortion, and their medical staffs are often reluctant to inform women even in cases where it would be life-threatening for them to carry their pregnancies to term. Women hemorrhaging from botched back-alley abortions as well have been refused treatment by clinics out of fear of Washington's ire. In 1986, an estimated 34,000 Latin American women died from pregnancy-related causes. Proponents of the Authorization Bill charge that in Latin American countries, where abortion on demand is already illegal in every country except Cuba, and where in spite of these laws as many as 12 million women have technically illegal abortions each year, such U.S. restrictions seem particularly excessive.

Another criticism of the Mexico City policy is that it denies funding to UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the two most extensive and effective worldwide family planning networks. Supporters of the present policy argue that the total amount of aid for family planning remains unchanged because the money is reprogrammed to other organizations that agree to comply with U.S. regulations. But opponents, in turn, claim that these groups cannot match the scope and efficiency of UNFPA or IPPF. Currently, IPPF is being forced to scale back operations and cancel new country programs, and UNFPA reports \$380 million worth of projects lying dormant due to lack of funding, because they refuse to turn their backs on their hemispheric family planning professional responsibilities. Critics point out that although Washington's restrictions may seem reasonable on paper, in practice they are destructive to population programs, entangling them in a web of bureaucratic red tape.

THE FAMILY PLANNING CRISIS

In recently revised projections, the United Nations now estimates Latin America's population will reach 540 million by the year 2000. According to a UNFPA report, family planning expenditures must at least double from \$4.5 billion to \$9 billion annually by the end of this century in order to reach current international population limitation targets. Latin American nations have made great progress in controlling population growth over the last 30 years. The total fertility rate dropped from 5.9 births per woman in 1960 to

3.6 in 1990, with these countries now having a higher standard of living than people in any other Third World region. Yet the debt crisis of the 1980s has forced many states to put family planning on the back burner in order to adequately service their foreign debt obligations, which will ultimately compound their financial problems, with even more mouths to feed.

To further complicate this situation, the Population Crisis Committee reports that the exorbitant prices on the open market for contraceptives put them out of reach of the average person in most developing countries. For example, in Bolivia, workers pay 5.7 percent of their wages for a year's supply of condoms, and for birth control pills, 7.4 percent. If their U.S. counterparts were subject to such a formidable price scale, they would have to pay \$1,048.80 annually for condoms, instead of the \$92 now paid, with the price of birth control pills being \$1,453.09 a year, compared with the present figure of \$216. Predictably, the birth rate in Bolivia is high, averaging 6.1 births per woman. In addition, for every 100,000 babies born, 480 women die in childbirth. Non-governmental organizations like IPPF and UNFPA, working hand-in-hand with individual governmental family planning programs, still manage to provide affordable and easily accessible contraceptives, in spite of the U.S. cut-off. Supporters of family planning charge that restricting the financing of such groups will only aggravate such social maladies as the catastrophic number of illegal abortions and maternal deaths registered each year in Latin America, and the ominous increases in the size of the region's population.

MFJ: HAMSTRINGING U.S. COMPETITIVENESS—PART II

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on April 18, 1991, I included in the RECORD a Dallas Morning News article detailing Rockwell International's bid to sell its telecommunications manufacturing division. In my remarks, I stated that "it would be doubly ironic for U.S. competitiveness if our Nation's telecommunications policy prevented each of the seven U.S.-based Bell companies from affiliating with the to-be-sold Rockwell unit and the ultimate acquirer turns out to be a foreign company." As the enclosed July 13 article in the New York Times indicates, the buyer is indeed a foreign company, the French phone interest, Alcatel.

I fully support foreign direct investment in the United States which permits foreign companies, like Alcatel, to freely enter the U.S. market. But I oppose U.S. domestic policy which denies some American companies this same basic freedom. This restriction prevented any one of the seven Bell operating companies from seeking the same affiliation with Rockwell that Alcatel has successfully negotiated. For those of my colleagues who are concerned about the relative decline in U.S. competitiveness in telecommunications, I submit that our current domestic policy is contributing to this decline. The manufacturing restriction on the Bell companies penalizes U.S.

competitiveness and Congress should remove this self-defeating policy.

ROCKWELL TO SELL UNIT TO ALCATEL FRENCH PHONE CONCERN ENHANCES POSITION IN TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

PARIS, July 12.—Alcatel N.V. said today that it had agreed to buy a division of the Rockwell International Corporation for \$625 million, a move analysts said would enhance the position of the French telecommunications company in the United States.

Alcatel is buying Rockwell's Network Transmission Systems division based in Dallas, a leading North American supplier of transmission systems for handling voice, image and data traffic.

"It is the right time to get in there," said Christophe Cherblanc, an analyst at the Paris-based stockbroker Cholet Dupont. "The transmission market is growing fast."

Jozef Cornu, an executive vice president of Alcatel, said the company stood to take second place in the American market for sending calls over fixed lines.

"The Rockwell acquisition gives us the possibility of becoming No. 2 in line transmission in the U.S. market," he said. "A.T.&T. will still be a dominant first," he added, referring to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the nation's largest telephone company. "But I think we become a credible second."

Alcatel has 4 percent of the existing American market for transmission systems, while Rockwell's activities in the area have 11 percent and are No. 2, Mr. Cornu said. The French company is already the second-largest supplier of telecommunications cables in the North American market, he said.

In April, the company's Alcatel Cable unit agreed to buy Canada Wire from Noranda Inc. for an undisclosed sum. Before that move and the Rockwell purchase, Alcatel's North American sales represented 6 percent of total sales.

Alcatel N.Y. formed in 1987 when France's Alcatel Alsthoms and the ITT Corporation of the United States merged their telecommunications operations, posted a net profit of \$670 million last year, on sales of \$15.24 billion.

DIARIO LAS AMERICAS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize and honor Diario Las Americas, a newspaper based in my congressional district, for serving and informing the people of Miami and of all the world since July 4, 1953.

Diario, which recently celebrated 38 years of service, covers international, national, State, and local news, as well as sports, business, real estate, food, lifestyle, travel, entertainment, society, and other news and features typical of the major metropolitan dailies.

Diario, however, is a unique and special newspaper in its operation and composition. Dr. Horacio Aguirre, director of Diario, has given the newspaper a family appeal by enlisting the aid of two of his children; Alejandro Aguirre, deputy editor and Helen A. Ferre, Op-Ed. page editor. Published in Spanish, Diario is dedicated to the Hispanic community of Miami and the world. As its motto expresses,

Diario is "At the service of Freedom, Culture, and Hemispheric Solidarity." Diario promotes a better understanding among the peoples of the Americas through reliable information covering the different areas of the hemisphere while also providing coverage of the rest of the world and the United States.

In addition to news, Diario Las Americas offers important commentaries and editorials about world, national, and local events written by prominent intellectuals and important members of national and international journalism. The informative editorials, which are written in both Spanish and English, help guide the community on important issues of the day. In this fashion, Diario provides its readers the best opinions from two different cultures.

Diario recognizes that Florida, particularly the Miami area, has an abundant population of Hispanics. It is for this reason that the newspaper calls Miami its home. Diario is read in Latin America, the United States and other parts of the world and in light of Florida's cultural makeup, the newspaper feels that its circulation can strengthen relations among ethnic and cultural groups, including Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Diario plays an important role in informing the Hispanic community of Miami and other parts of the world. I would like to acknowledge Dr. Aguirre and his children in making Diario a success. I also would like to congratulate everyone associated with Diario, writers, reporters, and other staff workers, for making such a wonderful investment in our community and for creating a fine newspaper.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1991

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, more than 3 million civilian employees work in more than 120 departments and agencies within the Federal Government. When the Occupational Safety and Health Act [OSH Act] was passed in 1970, section 19 delegated actual safety and health responsibility to agency heads. It required few things to Federal agencies. Among these were that Federal agency heads provide safe and healthy places and conditions of employment consistent with standards set under the OSH Act for private industry.

The OSHA program for Federal agency workers lacked a number of the provisions which detailed the program for private industry workers. Federal agencies were not included in the general system of recordkeeping and reporting. There were no advisory committees. There were no workplace inspections required. There were no citations, penalties, or any sort of enforcement mechanism for violations of OSHA standards. There were no procedures to counteract imminent dangers in Federal agencies.

Further Executive orders developed and refined the agency programs. Currently, agencies are required to have a safety and health program; but investigations by the General Accounting Office [GAO] and the Subcommittee

on the Civil Service revealed the following inadequacies with the current system:

I. THE CURRENT SYSTEM LACKS AN EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM TO COMPEL AGENCIES TO COMPLY WITH SAFETY AND HEALTH LAWS

Under the 1970 act and the three Executive orders which establish the Federal sector occupational safety and health system, there is no mechanism for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] to compel agency compliance with the law. OSHA's most current proposal to strengthen its position with agencies is to inform the agency of the amount of the fine that would have been assessed had the violation occurred in the private sector. This solution is clearly inadequate. OSHA must be granted the statutory authority to compel agency compliance.

To do this, the Sikorski/Clay bill sets up the following scheme: Where OSHA investigations reveal a violation, OSHA issues a citation to the agency; the agency may contest the citation or the proposed method to abate the hazard to the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Commission), established under the 1970 OSH Act for the private sector. Procedures before the commission provide an opportunity for a hearing in which both sides are represented; Any person/agency aggrieved by the final order of the Commission can bring an action for judicial review of the order in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

To augment this scheme, the legislation requires the President to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a special counsel for Federal employees within the Department of Labor, who may be removed by the President only for inefficiency, neglect of duty, and malfeasance. The special counsel for Federal employees may petition any court of appeals for enforcement of an order of the Commission, temporary relief, or abatement against an agency.

Finally, any employee aggrieved by agency noncompliance with safety and health laws is granted a cause of action in district court to: compel the Secretary of Labor to carry out his or her duties under this act, compel the agency to comply with an order of the Commission, compel the Commission to carry out its duties under this act.

This structure reflects the difficulties inherent in requiring one agency to compel the action of another. Where agency action is compelled by OSHA, the agency must be given a route of appeal to contest the decision, hence the Review Commission, already established for the private sector, is utilized. However, two additional provisions are key to the effectiveness of the bill.

First, judicial review can be obtained by the agency, the special counsel, or the employee.

Second, the employee's private right of action ensures that agency action can be compelled even absent action by the Secretary or the Office of Special Counsel for Federal employees.

II. THE CURRENT SYSTEM LACKS INPUT INTO AGENCY SAFETY AND HEALTH ISSUES BY EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY HAZARDOUS AND UNSAFE CONDITIONS

Currently, a safety and health committee can be established at option of the agency head. Only eight agencies have established committees and not even OSHA is sure that these eight committees are functioning well.

This legislation requires the establishment and maintenance of functioning committees for Federal agencies and their operating subdivisions. In addition, each worksite of more than 11 employees must establish a safety and health committee.

Membership must be equally divided between management and labor.

The agency must make all information necessary to carry out the duties of the committee available.

Committees are responsible to monitor inspection requests and reports of inspections and resulting agency actions to resolve the hazard, give input into the agency program, and upon direction of one-half of the members of the committee, report deficiencies in the program or agency action to OSHA.

By providing labor-management committees at all levels of the agency with appropriate authority and channels to prod agency action, the bill changes the law from a paper exercise at the national level to an effective mechanism by which employees across America can get agency attention focused on the hazard that is a threat to his or her well-being.

III. THE CURRENT SYSTEM LACKS MANAGEMENT COMMITMENT TO THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEE

Feedback to the Federal Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health [FACOSH] from civil servants across the Nation identified lack of management support as a key failure of the current OSH system. Individuals responsible for safety and health in the workplace are unable to get management's attention to correct serious hazards.

The Sikorski/Clay legislation requires the performance evaluation of any employee with management or supervisory functions to measure the employee's performance in meeting the requirements of the act and of the safety and health program of the agency.

In addition, the legislation broadens and expands the responsibility and authority of the designated agency safety and health officer and all personnel responsible for safety and health to provide more tools with which they can ensure a safe agency workplace.

Finally, the empowerment of worksite labor-management committees will provide a consistent mechanism to bring employee concerns to the attention of management.

IV. CURRENT LAW PROVIDES INADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR THE EMPLOYEE WHERE THE AGENCY FAILS TO PROVIDE A SAFE AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

The Sikorski/Clay legislation ensures the right of the employee to refuse to work, without loss of pay or benefits, in any workplace that presents a serious danger to the employee's safety or health or in any workplace that fails to conform to safety and health standards.

V. CURRENT LAW PROVIDES INADEQUATE PROTECTION WHEN THE EMPLOYEE IS RETALIATED AGAINST FOR REPORTING SAFETY AND HEALTH VIOLATIONS

Currently OSHA is required to protect the employee from retaliation for reporting safety and health violations. OSHA's method of providing this protection is to refer the complaint of reprisal for investigation to the very agency against whom the claim is made. Agencies find no reprisal over 90 percent of the time.

The Sikorski/Clay bill requires the Department of Labor [DOL] to investigate the com-

plaint and provide full relief to the civil servant who is retaliated against. It is essential that the one who investigates the complaint and determines the remedy is not the one who perpetrated the illegal act.

In summary, by providing an effective enforcement mechanism, empowering agency labor-management committees, stimulating management's commitment to safety, and protecting employees from retaliation, the Sikorski/Clay legislation will provide true meaning to the promise of a safe, healthy environment for Federal employees.

Civil servants perform some of the most hazardous work done in America; from workers poisoned by toxic cyanide foam to customs inspectors threatened daily by inadequate protection from fleeing criminals. They have a right to expect that the serious hazards they face will be rectified as quickly as possible. Under current law, quick resolution of dangerous situations is but a dream, under the Sikorski/Clay legislation it would be a reality.

RAIL SAFETY NEEDS ENHANCEMENT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you a horror story. The drunken conductor of an Amtrak train forgets to switch the train to an unoccupied track. The train crashes, head on, into an oncoming train. Realizing what has happened, the conductor stumbles away from the wreckage to avoid the inevitable drug test, not to be seen for days. A horror story. One that haunts the thoughts of those who travel by rail.

Sounds terrible, but it is true. In 1987, a Amtrak train crashed in Delaware County, PA. A tower operator failed to take a train off of a stretch of track undergoing maintenance. The train slammed into a work vehicle, injuring 25 passengers. The employee, who later admitted to having been at fault, fled the scene and could not be reached by accident investigators for 3 days.

Surprising as it may seem, there is no law requiring employees to remain at the scene of an accident. Thus, it is easier for employees to duck out of sight and sober up than to face the possibility of criminal charges stemming from on-the-job intoxication. Accidents may be the direct result of alcohol abuse, but in this case, the American legal system was powerless. There is no legislation to mandate this important railroad safety measure. Until now.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I am reintroducing legislation prohibiting railroad employees from leaving their post in the event of a train accident. It is virtually identical to bills which I introduced in the 100th and 101st Congresses. The measure was twice incorporated into the comprehensive "Railroad Drug Abuse Prevention Act." That legislation passed this House, but jurisdictional problems stalled action in the other body. I certainly hope that the 102d Congress will see positive action taken on this important initiative.

Mr. Speaker, without this legislation, every citizen of this country takes an unnecessary

risk when they board a train. This bill will go a long way toward ensuring the integrity of the rail system and protecting railworkers from unwarranted accusations. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and take prompt action to ensure its passage.

INTRODUCING A SUMMER PELL PROGRAM

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H.R. 3114, a simple bill which would expand the Pell Grant Program to accommodate a growing number of college students unable to complete their courses for a baccalaureate degree in the traditional 4 academic years.

In addition, and of special importance, it would assist low-income Pell recipients in the often-interrupted pursuit of their undergraduate degrees.

For some, the extended undergraduate period is a result of conflicts in scheduling classes. But for all too many, the need to finance one's education requires a period of employment that conflicts with the traditional academic year.

It is with this recognition that I propose the Pell Grant Program be expanded by first, increasing the award amounts on a prorated basis for students enrolled in an eligible program provided by an institution that has a minimum of 12 hours per semester; and second, students enrolled for more than the equivalent of 1 full-time academic year during a 12-month award-year period.

Mr. Speaker, this is a straight forward proposal and, I urge my colleagues to support it as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

CALIFORNIA WATER AND THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, California is grappling with the reform of water policies to deal with the most severe drought in its history, and increasing demands due to population growth. As California undertakes this effort, State leaders and the Congress are being hindered by the outdated policies of the Bureau of Reclamation.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the July 20 edition of the San Francisco Examiner. This article points to the importance of having effective coordination between the State and Federal agencies that manage water. The Bureau needs to pay more attention to the changing nature of California's water needs—from household drinking water to agriculture irrigation and environmental restoration.

This article also points out the justification for early action on my legislation to provide for

the restoration of fish and wildlife and their habitat impacted by the Central Valley Project. H.R. 1306, the California Fish and Wildlife Protection Act of 1991, would provide the necessary means to encourage a more efficient use and apportionment of California's water.

I urge my colleagues to read the following article and keep it in mind as we work to help California reform the policies that control one of their most valuable resources—water.

[From the San Francisco Examiner, July 20, 1991]

THE BUREAU OF NIGGARDLY OFFICIALS

(By Tom Stienstra)

The latest scourge out of the Central Valley is that while the Bureau of Reclamation will provide water for subsidized rice and cotton crops, they will not provide it to state and federal refuges for ducks, geese, eagles and other birds and wildlife.

The Bureau blames the drought, but the real problem is them. They sell the water at taxpayer subsidized rates in order to grow rice and cotton, which is then bought as another subsidy by the government. So the result is huge amounts of water being sent to subsidized farms, little product being provided to the market place, and in return the farms send back pesticides and selenium to pollute major waterways.

It means only 25 percent of the acreage on national and state wildlife refuges will be flooded this year. Next month, when ducks begin arriving from points north on the Pacific Flyway, they will find scarce few ponds and wetlands to set down in. Then in September, when the major flights start arriving, the ducks will crowd and compete for space and food. That's how disease outbreaks start, especially avian cholera and botulism.

It goes on. Because the Bureau will not provide water now to the refuges, the wildlife managers there cannot grow the plants that birds and animals need as food. There's more. With no water, many refuges will be closed to duck hunting, and with no duck hunting, the amount of money available to run the refuges will dry up just like the Bureau's water delivery.

The standard response is, "Hey, we're in a drought." But the reality is that the Bureau has induced a shortage.

For the past five years, there has been less rainfall and snowpack than is typical in California. But the Bureau has continued diverting as much water as possible away from reservoirs and streams and giving it to farmers. In fact, it has gotten to the point that it scarcely matters how much it rains because by the end of the summer, so much water is diverted and given to farmers that reservoirs will be drained regardless.

The amount of water the wildlife refuges need is equivalent to 1.7 percent of the water in Shasta Lake, one of 155 major reservoirs in California. The Bureau thinks that is too much. They would rather see subsidized cotton being grown instead of ducks. Well, the next time a farmer tells me to "quit complaining while your mouth is full," I think I'll tell him where he can stick his cotton.

The rest of the state is also punished in a variety of ways. In Moss Beach, residents pay \$1,400 per acre foot for water. In the Central Valley, the Bureau of Reclamation commonly sells it for \$9 per acre foot, and sometimes much lower.

Get this: Farmers use 87 percent of the water in the state. Of the remaining 13 percent, Southern California uses about 9 percent of it, and the Bay Area about 2 percent. So a 25 percent conservation in water use in

the Bay Area ends of equaling only a quarter of one percent reduction of the developed water statewide.

This is what the Bureau of Reclamation provides. Instead of serving taxpayers, they are socking it to you.

CRITIQUE OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY MISJUDGMENTS

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to read the following column by Thomas Oliphant, which appeared in today's edition of the Boston Globe. It is a trenchant critique of administration policy misjudgments in dealing with the current crisis in South Africa.

It is also testimony to the reality that new policy initiatives are needed in Washington that will help effect the nonviolent transition to a fully nonracial, participatory democracy for all in South Africa.

[From the Boston Globe, July 31, 1991]

AN INEXCUSABLE SILENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA (By Thomas Oliphant)

WASHINGTON.—Much more has been exposed than merely another secret payola program in South Africa.

What squirms uncomfortably in the light is a policy to keep hope alive for a post-apartheid society with kinder, gentler suppression—based on a time-dishonored tactic of totalitarians, divide and rule.

It is no surprise that President F.W. de Klerk has been humiliated by the disclosure of his government's secret payments to black quislings. His attempt to straddle the past and the future is inherently impossible; until he clearly chooses one over the other, he will deserve the distrust of all.

It is even less of a surprise that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been exposed and humiliated as an on-the-take stooge of the apartheid apparatus he has served slavishly since he sold out his country's freedom fighters more than a decade ago. Without government guns and cash, his phony Inkatha movement wouldn't last a week.

The surprise is that President Bush has embraced both men and undercut Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress for no compelling reason. In the case of de Klerk, Bush's embrace was too warm and foolishly premature; in the more damning case of Buthelezi, his conduct is more sinister.

Old spook that he remains, the president cannot be unaware of the unanimous conclusion of the US intelligence community, diplomats on the scene, and nongovernment experts that Buthelezi's Zulu-based organization is a political paper tiger, utterly bereft of serious support among the black majority.

It also defies belief that Bush could be unaware—as his White House and State Department are not—of suspicions that Buthelezi has been on the take for years and that the murder and mayhem practiced by his "supporters" takes place with the complicit knowledge of the South African security establishment.

Why, then, would the president consent to stand in the Rose Garden with this thug, as he did this summer when Buthelezi was in town to have his head patted by adoring American right-wingers?

A clue to the answer is found in an unpublicized moment of tension during Bush's meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus as he prepared to lift the five-year-old economic sanctions against South Africa he has always opposed. Despite their deep disagreement, the meeting was proceeding decorously until Rep. Cardiss Collins (D-ILL.) asked Bush if he supported full democratic rights (as in one person, one vote) for blacks.

At this, the president took umbrage, telling Collins she didn't understand the sensitive diplomacy involved and that international business was not conducted that way. Her question, of course, was left unanswered.

Behind that outburst lies leftover Cold War silliness. Communism may no longer be on the march, but in Bush's White House and State Department South Africa is still viewed as if it were. What is feared is not the violent chaos that will inevitably accompany an effort to maintain the country as anything less than whole and free, but rather a loss of stability—a degeneration of the society into a Third World, anti-American, economically moribund mobocracy.

This morally obtuse outlook dovetails with de Klerk's public policy to date of seeking a governing coalition with any segment of the South African culture that is not part of the African National Congress.

At last count that included: the white minority, Indian and mixed-race parties already allowed token participation in the white-dominated Parliament; Buthelezi's crowd; some African church groups; and parties from the 10 tribal areas, euphemistically called homelands, established when apartheid was king.

As we now know, the policy had a secret companion: the purchase of that so-called allegiance, and (if investigators do their job) the fomenting by official inaction and covert action of black-on-black violence.

De Klerk's Cabinet-juggling, minimal mea culpa response is inadequate; Bush's silence is inexcusable. At a minimum, the US should be supporting Mandela's call for a multiparty interim government to govern the country in transition. Anything less is continued complicity with an evil status quo.

THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 31, 1991, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

At the seventeenth annual Economic Summit recently completed in London, the heads of state from the seven major industrial democracies (the G-7) met to discuss a broad range of issues. These meetings are important because they set the direction of the world's economy for the months ahead and address other significant issues. For several years, Soviet President Gorbachev has sought membership in this exclusive club. As a compromise, this year he was invited to meet with them after the formal summit had ended. Gorbachev's presence clearly dominated the media coverage, but other topics were discussed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The U.S. has a vital interest in working with other major nations to promote a healthy and stable world economy because of the increasing importance of trade to our economy and the rapid growth of the European and Japanese economies. In contrast to some summits in the late 1970's, this one did little to address the current weakness in the world economy. To a large extent this is because the world's leading industrial economies are out of sync. President Bush wanted to improve the prospects for a strong recovery from the recession, so he wanted the summit partners to reduce their concerns about inflation and cut interest rates to help stimulate growth. But the world's two other economic giants, Germany and Japan, are deeply worried about rekindling inflation and they were cool to any suggestion of interest rate reductions. The leaders glossed over their differences on interest rates.

The seven leaders urged lower budget deficits in order to generate savings needed to meet the growing demands for a worldwide investment. I think this note of caution was aimed largely at the U.S. which only a few days before had raised its budget deficit projections.

TRADE

I was disappointed in the leaders' performance on another big issue, trade. The G-7 leaders vowed to intervene to break the deadlock in the six-year-old international trade talks, but it remains to be seen whether this statement will be more successful than a similar one at last year's summit.

Trade was among the most glaring disputes. The leaders were unwilling to cut back protectionist farm policies even though President Bush urged them to do so. The U.S. insists that, as a condition to concluding the international trade talks, Europe scale back its heavy farm subsidies and Japan lift its prohibition of rice imports.

The stalemate on economic issues suggests that the United States must increasingly share the spotlight with Europe and Japan when trade and finance dominate the international agenda.

THE SOVIET ECONOMY

A first step was taken toward integrating the Soviet Union into the global economy—a remarkable development considering that the Soviet Union has been excluded from the global economy for the past seventy years. The Soviets received support for their effort but limited concrete measures and no promises of new financial aid. Moscow was provided special association with the market-oriented International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The Soviet Union will not be able to draw loans from these institutions but will have access to their wealth of experience in helping countries work out economic reform programs. The U.S. opposed giving Moscow full membership in the IMF and blocked efforts to allow the Soviet Union to increase its credit line from the newly created European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Among the G-7 countries, Germany, France and Italy were more supportive of substantial financial assistance for the Soviet Union. These three have traditionally had closer ties with Eastern Europe and would face greater immigration should the Soviet economy collapse. However, the other four nations—the U.S., United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan—continue to be skeptical that the Soviet Union has changed as much as needed to join the West.

The G-7 countries agreed to provide technical assistance in such areas as oil and gas

production, food distribution, banking, transportation, and conversion of defense industries to civilian production. I think the leaders were right to insist that technical aid was more appropriate than financial aid at this time. The Soviet economy is in such a shambles that direct monetary aid could be wasted.

Gorbachev may not have clinched his sale but he certainly had his customers listening. He put it well when he said, "The ice has started moving." In the end Gorbachev should recognize that only the Soviet people themselves can ultimately accomplish the transformation to democracy and a market economy, and that he must be credible on free-market reform before he receives global credit.

OTHER ISSUES

I was encouraged by the call of the leaders for comprehensive international arms control measures, but would have liked to see the leaders support even a temporary ban on arms sales to the Middle East.

The U.S. held back progress on the issue of global warming, as it resisted targets and schedules to control greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. also watered down language in the final communiqué which favored increased debt forgiveness for the world's poorest countries.

CONCLUSION

This year's Economic Summit convened at a time when the world economy is weak and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe countries struggle to become market-based democracies. The summit made no breakthroughs in addressing either challenge.

The leaders have their hands full because the world has shown itself to be a messy and complex place. Managing it is not getting any easier. The leaders simply did not correct a number of bad habits. The Americans have large budget deficits, the Europeans have an irrational agricultural policy, and the Japanese have a strong mercantilism.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole week was that Gorbachev wanted admission to the forum of capitalist leaders. He can claim a victory on that basis alone even though he did not take home, as one Soviet put it, "hundreds of millions of cash."

TIME TO TRY GAS-COOLED TECHNOLOGY?

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an editorial which appeared in the July 7, 1991 issue of the Los Angeles Times.

In late December this year, Department of Energy Secretary Watkins will select the technology that will be utilized in the design and construction of the New Production Reactor. This nuclear reactor will produce tritium for the Nation's nuclear weapons. The following Times Editorial makes a persuasive case for the selection of the Modular High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor technology.

The design and construction teams for this technology consist of several well-known organizations including, General Atomics of San Diego, CA; ABB-CE, Windsor, CT; Burns & Roe, Oradell, NJ; Stone & Webster, Boston,

MA; Fluor Daniel Corp., Greenville, SC; and MK Ferguson, Boise, ID.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to take time to review this article.

A WAY OUT OF THE NUCLEAR-POWER JITTERS?

Japan's nuclear power plants are starting to cause the same understandable misgivings among apprehensive neighbors that have choked off expansion of the industry in the United States. Despite Japan's urgent need for power, its industrial barons don't seem any more able to cure the nuclear jitters than America's nuclear industry has.

Amid growing concern over global warming, many industrial nations feel they are going to need more nuclear power, or something very much like it, to replace fossil fuels. Japan's energy crisis should be a chance for the next generation of nuclear reactors to show their stuff. But as we understand it, Japan's energy decision makers are of the same mind as American utility leaders. If they ever start buying new reactors again, they will stick with what they know.

They should put their heads together and think this through. The Japanese could give the Americans some pointers on how to go about picking winners among competing technologies. The Americans could offer a winner—a technology that is very much "new generation" and as close as this century's engineers are likely to get to foolproof.

In recent years, the Japanese reputation for building high-quality cars spilled quite comfortably into other products, even its nuclear power plants. They seemed to work just fine, too. In recent months, however, a string of reactor failures—one serious enough to put a plant out of commission for a projected three years—has started to drain Japanese public confidence in nuclear power. Americans probably still are generally more jittery about nuclear plants than Japanese, but for the Japanese even a small loss of trust in power plants could complicate the nation's overall energy planning. With no fossil fuels of its own, Japan depends on nuclear power far more than the United States to keep its factories going. By its own estimate it needs to build two plants a year for the next 20 years to avoid serious harm to its economy.

Americans get 20% of their electricity from nuclear power, but no utility is planning to build new plants. What discourages new starts here are high cost, lead times of 12 or more years for clearance and construction, and concerns arising from disasters such as Chernobyl and near-disasters such as Three Mile Island.

Finally, there is a lack of design standardization. France has built a network of reactors that are alike, so if a piece of equipment fails at one plant, that piece of equipment can be yanked and replaced before the breakdown spreads. No U.S. Administration has brought itself to pick the best equipment—and in turn make it standard as in France—from among the offerings of the four or five companies competing for nuclear reactor business.

What's the best option? Consider the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor—a 30-year-old concept. Demonstration plants operated in Pennsylvania and Colorado in the 1960s and 1970s, and the design has been refined since then at General Atomics in San Diego.

Because a power plant can be built in modules, gas-cooled reactor cores are smaller than the existing standard. Thus even if the helium gas that circulates over fuel rods to

cool the nuclear pellets and create steam for generators was somehow cut off, heat would not build up as it has in existing reactors when a cooling-water pipe breaks. Heat would simply radiate into land around the plant rather than rising to the point where it would melt nuclear fuel rods.

Late this year, the federal Energy Department must choose a reactor to produce tritium for nuclear warheads at its Savannah River installation. The first generation of reactors has had its chance. It's time to try the gas-cooled technology. The Energy Department should leap at a chance to give both Japan and the United States a way out of the nuclear jitters.

ABOUT EMMA MAE MARTIN, SISTER OF CLARENCE THOMAS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD a column by Clarence Page that appeared in the July 26, 1991, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch regarding the background of Emma Mae Martin, sister of Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas.

THOMAS LIED; SISTER ISN'T "WELFARE QUEEN"

(By Clarence Page)

CHICAGO.—Everyone remembers Janet Cooke, The Washington Post reporter who won a Pulitzer Prize for a story about a 7-year-old heroin addict. It was a poignant, terrifying tear-jerker of a story. Unfortunately, it was pure fiction.

Now it appears we have a new Cooke-like episode, this one cooked up by federal Judge Clarence Thomas, President Bush's Supreme Court nominee. In an often-quoted speech that he delivered to a conference of black conservatives in 1980, Thomas said of his sister, who was then on welfare: "She gets mad when the mailman is late with her welfare check. That's how dependent she is. What's worse is that now her kids feel entitled to the check, too. They have no motivation for doing better or getting out of that situation."

It was a stunning story. To hear Thomas tell it, his sister sounded like a classic "welfare queen" of the sort then-presidential candidate Ronald Reagan singled out that same year.

Unfortunately, Thomas' stunning story wasn't true. Not quite. When reporters recently tracked down Thomas' sister, Emma Mae Martin, living in a beat-up frame house with a hole in the roof in Pin Point, Ga., a few steps from where she and her two younger brothers were born, they didn't find a story of welfare dependency. Instead, they found a story of hard work by three generations of a family struggling like most other families do, just to make ends meet.

Martin was deserted by her husband in 1973, just as her father had disappeared 25 years earlier. She worked two minimum-wage jobs while her brother attended law school, but stopped working to take care of an elderly aunt who had suffered a stroke. That led to four or five years on welfare, trying to make it on \$169 a month.

That's over. She now works as a cook at the same hospital where her mother is a nurse's assistant, and she sometimes has to report to work at 3 a.m.

As Jesse Jackson would say, "She takes the early bus." What about her children, who Thomas said were being indoctrinated into cycles of welfare dependency? As it turns out, Mark, 22, works as a carpenter. Christine, 20, recently was laid off from a bakery. Leola, 15, is still a student.

And the eldest, Clarence, named for his uncle (and a lovely name it is, isn't it?), served aboard the battleship *Wisconsin* during Operation Desert Storm. There may be true stories to be found of shiftless welfare cheats. Emma Mae Martin is not one of them. In fact, her story sounds more like the story of a mom who did what you're supposed to do: finish school, work hard, take care of your family and raise your kids to do the same.

When Cooke's charade was uncovered, she had to give up her prize and her job, and she fell away into the shadows of obscurity. Thomas has been more fortunate. On the heels of his stunning speech, the Reagan administration, scouting black conservatives at the time, offered him the chairmanship of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which led to his federal judgeship and eventually his nomination to the Supreme Court.

There's a lesson in this, I suppose. A little scape-goating can take you a long way in politics, even when you use your own sister.

MEDIA ORCHESTRATION IN THE ETHNIC UNREST IN YUGOSLAVIA

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the Serbian people of Yugoslavia, and particularly the Republic of Serbia, are suffering from an ill-informed media bias in the Western press.

The Serbians are fighting for their land and their lives, although one would not know it from reading most Western newspapers. This is due to a carefully orchestrated and regulated press in Croatia that is very adept at the type of reporting that we perhaps know best from William Randolph Hearst.

However, an article written by Simon Freeman in the European, a London weekly, does an excellent job of dispelling much of the misinformation that has been spread regarding the ethnic battles raging in Yugoslavia.

Therefore, I submit this article for the RECORD in order that my colleagues be better informed of the true situation in Yugoslavia.

[From the European, July 19, 1991]

LIES WIN BALKAN WAR OF WORDS

(By Simon Freeman)

Today, as always, the towns and villages of Croatia will echo to the thump of mortars, the crackle of machine-guns and the groans of the wounded as Croat and Serbs cheerily go about their daily business of slaughtering each other.

But there is a new, rather more welcome sound. This is the noise of a massive Croat propaganda offensive. Everywhere, in town halls, hotel foyers and crouching nervously behind road-blocks, Croat mayors, police chiefs and militia officers will hold press conferences or hand out neatly-typed news bulletins to tell the world of the latest atrocities by Serbian extremists and of unprovoked attacks by the federal, Serbian-

dominated army. In Zagreb, the republic's capital, politicians will queue up to be interviewed. The Croatian news agency, Hina, will pump out extraordinarily detailed accounts of the fighting allegedly taking place in the countryside. No incident is too trivial for Hina. Earlier this week, for example, Hina solemnly reported that two Croat farm workers were "brutally beaten and harassed by Serbian terrorists while other terrorists put the majority of bullocks into the tracks [sic] and took them away."

The Croats' strategy today is clear. They are bombarding the world with information, which is usually so petty that it seems that it must be true. But this is an illusion; it is impossible to check most of these reports precisely because the clashes were so minor that, even if they happened, they left no mark. And, in between the recital of these so-called facts, the Croats toss quite incredible allegations; this week's favourite is to claim, straight-faced, that the Serbs have hired assassins from the Romanian Securitate.

Zagreb has launched this propaganda blitz after carefully analysing how the Slovenians managed to outmanoeuvre Belgrade in the fight for international sympathy. The Croats realised that the decisive engagements, which virtually guaranteed Slovenia's independence, took place in the pages of the foreign media and, even more important, in the news bulletins of the major television networks.

The Croat leadership moved quickly. It instructed Croat mayors to hold twice-daily press conferences which should be as colourful and dramatic as possible. Militia officers who had once refused to say anything, suddenly became accessible and offered to escort foreign reporters into previously closed areas.

Belatedly, the federal army, reeling from its portrayal in the foreign media as incompetent and thuggish, has begun to appreciate the importance of image-making. In Osijek, eastern Croatia, the scene of the worst clashes between Croats and Serbian nationalists, the local garrison commander has joined the press conference circus because, he says, he wants to counter "the outright lies" being peddled against the army.

The Serbs, meanwhile, are struggling badly in this propaganda relations battle. They have a leader, Slobodan Milosevic, whose brand of stubborn nationalism and hardline marxism is a public relations disaster.

In their enclaves in Croatia, militant Serbs glower suspiciously at foreign journalists, whom they regard as tools of the pro-Western, capitalist Slovenes and Croats. Sometimes they do more than scowl; they have already stolen cameras, radios and cars from the press and, it is feared, they may soon become violent.

Certainly, the Serbs' resentment is understandable. The Slovenes cleverly portrayed themselves as clean-limbed, tanned churchgoers who only wanted to live peacefully and democratically in their Alpine idyll of mountains, lakes and meadows.

The Serbs, on the other hand, the Slovenes suggested, were ruthless communists. They were dirty, unshaven brutes who dropped cluster bombs on innocent civilians. They came from the east, which had always sought to inflict its intolerant religious fanaticism and alphabet of squiggly lines on Europe.

These were grotesque caricatures, of course, but, thanks to the brilliant propaganda campaign in Ljubljana, they have taken hold of the public imagination in the

West, turning a complex struggle into a straightforward battle between the forces of light (Slovenes and Croats) and darkness (Serbs). The nerve-centre of this propaganda operation was an underground conference complex deep below the streets of Ljubljana. Here, a few dozen officials from the Slovenian Ministry of Information, backed up by young, multilingual patriot volunteers, worked tirelessly to service more than 1,000 journalists.

Inside this bunker the information flowed fast and efficiently in an atmosphere oddly similar to that found in the press center at an Olympic Games; the results—tanks hit, shots fired, prisoners taken—were given every hour. The Slovenes needed a bloody dramatic conflict to ensure the world did not lose interest. So they showered the media with details of battles that had often never taken place.

Sometimes the Slovenes would enliven the day with revelations which were either fictitious or irrelevant. Once they announced that they had just found a copy of the federal army's secret plans, codenamed Ram-part '91, to invade their republic (possibly true but unimportant) or they revealed that the enemy had landed squads of special troops in plain clothes to terrorise the population (certainly untrue). Then they closed a nuclear power plant because, they said, they feared a federal air force attack (untrue).

It was possible to report the war without ever venturing above ground. Indeed, since it required an honour degree in orienteering to negotiate the labyrinth of roadblocks, many journalists opted to remain underground. But, for those who did venture into the sunlight, the bunker war often seemed a fantasy. For example, the world heard of a major battle at Jezersko, a small border post on the frontier with Austria. This greatly surprised the Slovene militiamen at Jezersko, who told me a few days later that the army had fired a few shots, taken the post and then, faced with Slovene reinforcements, retreated happily down the mountain. No one had been hurt.

The Slovenian deputy minister of information, Dushan Rogelj, who temporarily closed his bunker when the world's attention switched to London and the G-7 meeting and Iraq's nuclear ambitions, said: "We have never lied. We decided not to get into that game. The Serbs lie all the time but we do not." But he did admit that, sometimes, because of over-excitement and fatigue, his team had exaggerated.

But there is one major problem, which no one in Yugoslavia seems to appreciate: a daily publicity blitz of exaggerations and lies may win international support but it will do nothing to heal the divisions which are ripping the country apart.

WASHINGTON COSTLY CITY OF CONTRASTS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, as our constituents visit Washington, DC, and then return home, they often speak of our Nation's Capital as a city of contrasts.

Many western Kentuckians I represent have visited Washington, DC, during the 17 years I've served in Congress. Most go home talking

about the many beautiful, impressive sites they have seen but also express their disappointment about the high cost of hotels and food, crime, drugs, and taxis being driven by men who don't speak English and apparently are seeing Washington for the first time.

One constituent, Bill Bartleman, a reporter for the Paducah Sun since 1972 who has covered government and politics since 1975 for the daily newspaper in Paducah, KY, visited Washington last week with his wife Carla.

My colleagues will find his column in last Sunday's edition of the Paducah Sun very interesting. It gives those of us who are in Washington, DC, most days of the year an insight as to how our constituents view our wonderful, expensive, beautiful, crime-ridden city.

Bill Bartleman's feature article follows:

WASHINGTON COSTLY CITY OF CONTRASTS

(By Bill Bartleman)

Washington.—This is a town of contrasting extremes.

You can walk through the Capitol with powerful senators wearing pin-striped suits and talk about issues ranging from foreign aid to helping people in western Kentucky survive the eventual closing of a large federally owned plant.

A moment later, you can turn a corner and bump into a pot-bellied tourist wearing a tank top, gym shorts and pair of plastic thongs that are falling off his feet. He's complaining because a guard won't let him pass into a secure area so he can walk onto the Senate floor and take a picture.

At the White House, it's easy to see the security for the most protected citizen in the United States.

There are uniformed guards, fences, concrete barriers, cameras and who knows what else. Obviously no unwanted visitor could take half a step onto the grounds without being detected, arrested and removed.

Three blocks away, however, law-abiding citizens are advised not to walk the streets after dark. It's a high crime area that has more than its share of robberies, shootings and murders. The city can't afford to hire enough police officers to keep the streets safe.

You can also see this city's extremes while driving down Constitution Avenue between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

At one intersection, you'll be passed by a long limousine with tinted windows being escorted by unmarked cars with lights flashing and sirens blaring.

Inside the limo, obviously, is some important person going to some important place to meet with some equally important people.

A block later, it's likely you'll hear a horn blaring from a beat-up, 10-year-old taxi driven by someone making an unfriendly gesture because you slowed down for a traffic light that's about to turn red.

The driver, mad because he had to stop at the intersection, might yell something out the window, but you probably won't understand what he said because he doesn't speak English. However, you can be sure he wasn't welcoming you to Washington or asking where you live in Kentucky.

Staying in Washington also is an experience, especially for someone used to business trips to Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville.

First, the cost of a lodging. In Washington, I got a "special rate" at a hotel near the Capitol: \$97 per night, plus taxes and surcharges, making the total \$111 per night.

In Frankfort, the motel where I normally stay is \$35 a night, including taxes.

In Washington, the room is on the top floor. The elevator is the length of the building from the front door.

I tried to use a hotel cart to take my baggage to the room. However, I was stopped by the uniformed man who was in charge of the bellboys.

"I'm sorry, sir, but you can't use the cart," he said. "It's a union regulation."

"But I'm not a member of a union," I responded.

"That's why you can't use the cart," he said.

So, I asked for a bellboy. It cost \$6 to move my baggage.

Also, it cost \$10 a day to park a car.

In Frankfort, I can back my car up to my room's door and unload my luggage. Parking is free.

Also in Frankfort, you could get your own ice, day or night, from a machine at the end of the hall.

In Washington, you couldn't get your own ice: again, union regulations. You must call room service. The ice is free, but the delivery requires a \$1 tip.

In Frankfort, I refrain from buying soft drinks because of the "inflated" price: 65 cents a can. At the Washington hotel, however, a soft drink sells for \$1.75.

The Washington hotel also has refrigerator beverages and a drawer filled with snacks. At first glance, a visitor might think the goodies are free, considering the high price of the room.

Wrong.

A candy bar is \$3, a box of plain butter cookies is \$8 and a small container of salted peanuts is \$3.50.

A can of beer sells for about \$5, a single shot bottle of whiskey is \$3.75 (plus the \$1.75 for the soft drink to mix with it) and a small bottle of wine sells for \$18.

Each morning, someone comes to the room, takes inventory and bills your room.

In Frankfort, there is no liquor at the hotel, but there is a machine that sells snacks for 75 cents, which I used to think was high.

All telephone calls from your room in Washington are 75 cents, whether local or long distance credit card calls. Even calls to 800 numbers are 75 cents.

In Frankfort, local calls from the room are supposed to be 50 cents, but the hotel usually waives them for regular customers.

Taxi rides are another experience in Washington. Not once in a week did I find an American taxi driver. One didn't speak English. He had a map and wanted me to point to my destination.

Most mornings, I shared a taxi with other visitors from Paducah. On Thursday, we were nearing an intersection where the light was green but traffic was stopped because fire trucks were passing through.

Our taxi driver didn't care about the fire trucks or stopped cars. Apparently, the only thing he understood was that the light was green.

At the last minute, he slammed on the brakes and came to a screeching halt within inches of the bumper of another car.

Some cab drivers also try to get more money out of their riders by claiming they don't have change. On my last ride, the cost was \$5.50. I gave the driver a \$10 bill and told him to give me back \$3.

"No dollar bills, no change," he said with a foreign accent, apparently hoping I'd tell him to keep the \$10.

However, I got the \$10 bill back and gave him change I had in my pocket: \$6.

His little game cost him \$1. It made me feel a bit of revenge.

TRIBUTE TO ANN KRAVITZ

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on July 2 of this year, Dade County lost a remarkable, energetic woman who made community service a way of life.

Ann W. Kravitz was a vivacious, enthusiastic person who used her considerable talents to help other people in direct, personal ways. As a teacher, college professor, hospice volunteer coordinator, and community activist, Ann devoted her time and effort to improving literacy, tapping hidden or unused potential, and easing loneliness and suffering.

One of her special projects was Kids Voting, Inc., which helps young people learn about the democratic process by participating in it the way their parents do. I would like to share with my colleagues an article from the Miami Herald which provides further details on Ann Kravitz's work in this area.

Mr. Speaker, my sympathy goes out to Ann's husband, Dr. Sanford Kravitz of North Miami Beach, her family and friends. I hope that the wonderful legacy of caring, achievement, and commitment that Ann leaves behind will provide as much comfort to them as I know it provides an inspiration and example to the people of north Dade.

The article follows:

"KIDS VOTING": CULTIVATING CITIZENSHIP

(By Tom Fieldler)

I met Ann Kravitz barely six weeks ago, although she had phoned me a month or so before to tell me about an idea she had picked up in her travels.

"Kids Voting," she said, pressing her business card into my hands. "I'll send you material on it."

She was, as anyone who has met her can attest, more than true to her word. As a Holocaust survivor who came to America from Vienna at the age of 4 "just a step ahead of the storm troopers," as her husband put it, Ann was a fervent apostle of citizenship.

A packet soon arrived, solid with information. I opened it expecting little more than an outline of curriculum materials culminating in a mock election at school, the sort of program that, while worthwhile, rarely produces results beyond that semester.

What I found was a plan that far exceeded my imaginings, one that provides more hope than anything I have seen for inculcating the values of citizenship in America's youth long before they are old enough to enjoy the right to vote.

As a small gesture of gratitude to Ann, I offer this column to her. I hope it will do some good. I only wish I had written it sooner.

Ann would be the first to admit that the concept for Kids Voting is not original with her. She picked it up last summer while traveling with her professor-husband, Sanford Kravitz, through Arizona.

Its Arizona founders, in turn, credited a program in Costa Rica—Central America's most stable democracy where the typical election turnout is 90 percent—with being the model.

The concept of Kids Voting is simple; the execution is considerably more complex. Beginning in elementary school and continuing

through the senior year of high school, the program incorporates important state and national elections into the curriculum.

While learning about such abstracts as democracy, civics and constitutional principles, students also gain the hands-on experience of a political campaign.

Each may be assigned to follow a specific candidate, to gather campaign brochures, clip newspaper articles, tape television debates and ads, attend speeches. They must research issues and share their findings.

They are required, also, to bring their work home with them to discuss with family members, ideally their parents. And they must register to vote on a special roll kept by the county, just as eligible voters do.

ELECTION DAY CLIMAX

The climax occurs on Election Day when they go to their local polling place—not a mock booth set up at their school—and cast their ballot along with their parents. Although their vote won't, of course, be tallied in the same way, it will be processed within 24 hours with those of other Kids Voting participants and the results announced.

Ann was convinced that this program's emphasis on full family participation, its realistic approach to citizen action and the fact that the tally would be reported on the day after the election alongside the "real" results gave it a unique dimension.

Moreover, the experience of repeating the process—over time, the typical high school graduate could cast three presidential Kids Voting ballots before making a real one—would imbue the habit as nothing else had.

To me, therein rested its genuine value. Of the many problems facing our nation, few may be more insidious, more alarming, than the growing disconnection between Americans and their government.

The notion of citizenship seems increasingly confined to nationality. Fewer and fewer recognize that citizenship also implies a balanced set of rights and responsibilities, one of which is casting an informed ballot.

FRIGHTENING TRENDS

The trends should frighten us all. Barely half of all eligible Americans—and just 44 percent of all eligible Floridians—cast ballots in the 1988 presidential election. That contrasts with nearly 65 percent in 1960, when John F. Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon by a margin of one vote per precinct nationwide.

And among young voters, those between the ages of 18 and 21, the drop has been even more precipitous. In the most recent presidential election, just 33 percent of these young people turned out. This is the very group that was shipped out to the Persian Gulf, that is affected most directly by abortion rights decisions, and that should insist upon shaping the long-term policies affecting the world they will inhabit.

The lamentations over this generation's impact have echoed widely. American Demographics magazine reports this month that America's high school Class of 1986 seeks "money, not meaning" and places "play before work."

In an article based upon exhaustive surveys conducted by the University of Michigan, the magazine disputed analysts who say that today's youth, like the children of the '60s, are turning toward nonmaterialistic goals.

"In fact," the authors wrote, "young adults seem to be turning away from intellectual and philosophical concerns."

TURNOUT DROPPED

A citizen action group, People for the American Way, sounded a similar alarm in

June during a press conference called to mark the 20th anniversary of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution giving 18-year-olds the right to vote. Since that amendment took effect in the 1972 election, turnout has steadily dropped.

In a survey the group conducted of 15- to 24-year-olds on the meaning of citizenship, just one in eight linked voting to being a good citizen.

More distressing, when the youths were asked to rank their life goals, 72 percent placed highest emphasis on "career success" and 57 percent cited the importance of "enjoying life and having a good time."

"Ranking dead last was 'being involved in helping the community to be a better place,'" said the study, called, chillingly, Democracy's Next Generation.

To reverse the erosion of citizenship values, People for the American Way and a score of other organizations are also pushing voter education and registration programs nationwide. Notably the center piece of this effort, called First Vote, is modeled after one that has been in place in Dade schools for a decade.

We can be proud that in Dade County public schools, 100 percent of the eligible 18-year-olds were registered to vote during classroom ceremonies last year, a national record. But registration is just part of the battle, as Ann Kravitz would say.

The hidden agenda of Kids Voting is that, in addition to drawing youths directly into the political maelstrom, it captures many of their parents. Home discussion with parents is central, as is accompanying a parent to the polls.

In Arizona, voter turnout in precincts where Kids Voting was in effect averaged 3 percent above the state average. That translated to about 32,000 votes in a recent governor's race decided by a single percentage point. (Ironically, the "kids" voted heavily for the losing candidate, a Democrat. They also voted overwhelmingly to make Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday a state holiday, another measure defeated by their parents at the cost of a Super Bowl.)

Ann's program in Dade County, though only five months old, is well on its way to bearing fruit. The county school district and the elections division are planning a pilot program for the November 1992 presidential race.

Meanwhile, both Secretary of State Jim Smith and Florida Education Commissioner Betty Castor have expressed interest in the project with the thought of bringing it to every county by 1994.

Unfortunately Ann won't see it. After undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, she died on July 2, two days before her favorite holiday.

NATIONAL AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS AWARENESS MONTH

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to designate May 1992 as "National Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis [ALS] Month." ALS is better known as Lou Gehrig's disease. May 1992 marks the 51st anniversary of the death of Lou Gehrig, one of America's

greatest major league baseball players and a victim of the disease that now bears his name.

ALS is characterized by a deterioration of a select group of nerve cells and a pathway to the brain and spinal cord which leads to a progressive paralysis of the victim's muscles. This means that ALS patients lose total movement of their arms, legs, fingers, and toes as well as their ability to speak, breathe, and swallow. The average life expectancy of an ALS patient, once diagnosed, is 2 to 3 years. One of the most devastating effects of this disease is the fact that one's mental capacities are never affected even while the rest of the body deteriorates.

ALS will strike 13 people today, 91 people this week, with a total of 5,000 new victims this year. Of today's population, 300,000 people will die from ALS. Although ALS can strike anyone, the National Institutes of Health are finding that many victims are being stricken increasingly younger, with many in their teens and twenties. Under the age of 50, ALS strikes an equal number of men and women. However, once over 50 years of age, the ratio of men to women increases to 3 to 1. Of all these cases, only 10 percent are due to hereditary causes while the remaining 90 percent are spontaneous in origin.

Last May, an article in the New England Journal of Medicine reported that it had found both the location and identification of the gene responsible for one of the two types of ALS. This is the first major breakthrough in the search for a cure for this debilitating disease.

As May 1992 is the month that the ALS Association will march on Washington, I hope that our colleagues will take this opportunity to join the fight for a cure for this disease by co-sponsoring this resolution.

INTRODUCTION OF EXPANSION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1991

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Expansion of Federal Benefits for Americans With Disabilities Act of 1991. This legislation is a logical extension of the Americans With Disabilities Act which Congress passed last year.

Mr. Speaker, last year's legislation was an important piece of civil rights legislation for our fellow Americans with disabilities. Unfortunately, last year's legislation did little to expand existing Federal benefits for these individuals. My legislation takes that next important step. The need for it is pressing and clear.

For example, as a result of the recession and financial pressures, many States are cutting back on benefits for individuals with disabilities. My own State of Massachusetts earlier this year drastically cut back on the "turning-22" program, which was of great assistance to individuals with developmental disabilities.

The Federal Government has a great moral responsibility to respond to these cutbacks at

the State levels, and to improve and end discrimination in existing Federal benefit programs. That is what my legislation does. It modifies the tax laws, the Medicaid Program, the Social Security Disability Program, and the Supplemental Security Income Program to eliminate negative treatment of Americans with disabilities.

In drafting this legislation, Mr. Speaker, I have tried to be conscious of its cost and have tried to limit its impact on the Federal budget deficit. For example, the tax, Medicaid and SSI provisions have only minimal cost. The Social Security disability benefit expansions will be more expensive, but are still reasonable in scope. I believe, however, that to the extent that existing Federal benefit programs discriminate against individuals with disabilities, we have a moral and ethical responsibility to address that discrimination.

I would also add, Mr. Speaker, that I will be more than willing to pay for this legislation. I currently have pending before the Committee on Ways and Means numerous pieces of legislation closing outrageous tax loopholes benefitting the wealthiest taxpayers in our society. Enactment of those provisions would more than pay for my bill.

A technical description of my legislation follows.

SUMMARY OF THE EXPANSION OF FEDERAL BENEFITS FOR AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

I. TAX PROVISIONS

(1) *Certain accessories used to make automobiles accessible to individuals with disabilities exempt from luxury excise tax*

Under present law, a 10% luxury excise tax is imposed on the value of automobiles exceeding \$30,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has regulatory authority to impose the tax on the value of any part or accessory installed on the vehicle if the addition of the part or accessory is added within six months of the purchase and the sum of the purchase price and the part or accessory exceeds \$30,000.

Under the bill, the tax would be waived on parts or accessories used to make a vehicle accessible to the handicapped. The provision would be effective as if included in the enactment of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 ("OBRA-1990").

(2) *Allowance of deduction for costs of making home accessible to individuals with disabilities*

Under present law, individuals may treat the costs of making a personal residence accessible to the handicapped as a medical expense deduction (see, e.g., Rev. Rul. 87-106, 1987-2 CB 567). Medical expenses are deductible as itemized deductions and are only deductible to the extent that they exceed 7½% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income.

Itemized deductions are subject to additional limitations. Miscellaneous itemized deductions are allowable only to the extent that they exceed 2% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income. Most itemized deductions are subject to a partial disallowance to the extent that the taxpayer's adjusted gross income exceeds \$100,000.

Under the bill, the costs of making a home accessible to the handicapped would be allowable as a specific itemized deduction, not as a medical expense deduction. Thus, the expenses would not be subject to the 7½% floor. In addition, the deduction would be exempt from the 2% floor and the overall limitation on itemized deductions.

The provision would be effective for taxable years after December 31, 1991.

II. MEDICAID PROVISION

(1) *Expansion of community supported living arrangements services*

OBRA-1990 established "community supported living arrangements services" as an optional Medicaid benefit. The services are available to assist an individual who is developmentally disabled in activities of daily living in order that the individual remain in a non-institutional setting. Benefits available include training and habilitation services, assistive technology, and adaptive equipment.

The CSLA benefit may only be made available in at least 2 (but no more than 8) States. In addition, there is a limitation on expenditures for the benefit of \$5 million in fiscal year 1991; \$10 million in FY '92; \$20 million in FY '93; \$30 million in FY '94; and \$35 million in FY '95. For future years, the authorization is limited to amounts provided by Congress.

Under the bill, the limitation on the number of States eligible for the benefit is repealed. Thus, all States may offer the benefit beginning in FY '92, and it must be available in at least 2 States. In addition, the legislation lifts the limit on expenditures in FY '93. In FY '92, the limit is the current \$10 million, plus sums not expended in FY '91. Finally, the bill makes 2 technical corrections to the definition of "developmentally disabled individual".

The provision is effective as if included in the enactment of OBRA-1990.

III. EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY BENEFITS

(1) *Increase in earnings before determination of substantial gainful activity*

An individual with disabilities receiving Social Security disability benefits who is found to have engaged in substantial gainful activity (SGA) is subject to loss of entitlement to benefits. An individual can be found to have engaged in SGA if they have received earnings from services; regulations provide that earnings of more than \$500 per month establish a finding of SGA.

Individuals between the ages of 62-69 receiving a regular Social Security benefit may earn up to \$810 per month in outside income before their benefit is reduced. Blind individuals may earn an identical level before SGA is established.

The bill raises the SGA level for individuals with disabilities from the current \$500/month level to the level applicable to blind individuals.

(2) *Phase-out of disability benefits during trial work period*

Beneficiaries who are disabled have a 45 month period to test their ability to work without losing entitlement to benefits, consisting of a 9-month trial work period and a subsequent 36 month period of eligibility. Benefits are suspended during any of the last 33 months that the individual engages in SGA.

Under the bill, benefits would be phased out (rather than suspended entirely) during the final 33 months in which the individual engaged in SGA. As under present law, the individual would remain entitled to disability even if benefits were reduced or eliminated.

Both provisions would generally be effective with respect to benefits payable after November, 1991.

IV. SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME MODIFICATIONS

(1) *Index personal needs allowance for inflation*

An individual entitled to Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits who is in a hospital or other medical institution (and whose medical bill is paid by the Medicaid program) has their SSI benefits reduced to \$30 per month. Some children with disabilities living in their parents' homes also qualify for the personal needs allowance. The allowance was increased from \$25 in 1988—the first increase since the program was enacted.

The bill indexes the personal needs allowance for inflation.

(2) *Modifications to resource deeming rules*

For purposes of determining eligibility for SSI benefits, a child's resources are deemed to include those of his parents (in excess of certain statutory limitations). These limitations are \$2,000 for a single parent and \$3,000 for two parents. The Secretary has authority to waive these deeming rules if their application would be inequitable.

Similar deeming rules apply with respect to the income of the parents, but for purposes of applying the income deeming rules, regulations take into account siblings of the child with disabilities. No such exception is made for the resources of the parents; the siblings of the child with disabilities are disregarded for purposes of applying the resource deeming rules.

The bill would take into account siblings of the child with disabilities for purposes of applying the resource deeming rules. In addition, it indexes the resource limitations of \$2,000/\$3,000 for inflation.

Both SSI provisions are effective with respect to benefits payable after January 1, 1992.

THE PITFALLS OF THE MID-EAST PEACE PROCESS—AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK DISCUSSES REAL DANGERS FOR ISRAEL

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, almost hourly we hear updates of some new wrinkle or twist in the Administration's continuing effort to bring about a peace settlement in the Arab-Israeli conflict or a new mission by our Secretary of State to Jerusalem or Damascus or Cairo. While all of us sincerely welcome the prospect of resolving this long-running conflict, which has produced frequent violence and instability in the Middle East, there are very real problems that our democratic ally Israel faces.

Surrounded as it is with hostile Arab regimes, Israel faces very serious risks and uncertainties as it seeks to cooperate in this Administration-pressed peace process. For the Arab States—who have pledged to drive Israel into the sea and who, after two generations, still refuse to recognize even the existence of the state of Israel—the risks are minimal. Participation in the peace process could cost them a loss of face, but certainly not the loss of their nation.

Mr. Speaker, the former United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, in her usual perceptive fashion, has done an excellent job of putting into perspec-

tive the risks and the limited potential rewards for Israel of the Administration's current effort to bring peace to the Middle East. I ask that Ambassador Kirkpatrick's column from yesterday's Washington Post be placed in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give her views the serious and thoughtful consideration they deserve.

(By Jeane Kirkpatrick)

PEACE MUST NOT LEAVE ISRAEL LESS SECURE

There is a human tendency to repeat the same mistakes. This tendency is especially strong in international affairs, where policies are often based on the same erroneous assumptions.

Israel's Arab neighbors have operated for so long under the assumption that "the Zionist entity" could be and would be destroyed that it will surely be very difficult for them to sincerely accept the possibility of peaceful coexistence with a state whose very name some cannot bring themselves to speak.

Before and after the Persian Gulf War, Syria's Hafez Assad has vied with Iraq's Saddam Hussein and the Palestine Liberation Organization for leadership of the rejectionist bloc. In that spirit, Assad rejected Secretary of State James Baker's previous proposal for negotiations, as the PLO had rejected negotiations in which there would be no PLO representative per se. Even Jordan's King Hussein had declined to endorse the U.S. effort.

What happened to turn around these habitual naysayers?

It was not just the reduced Soviet role in the region, although that must be as important to Assad and the PLO's Yasser Arafat as to Saddam. All have relied heavily on the Soviets as a source of military, financial and diplomatic aid. But Assad and Arafat continued their naysaying to Baker long after the Soviet role had changed.

Nor was it just the expanded U.S. role. That, too, has been obvious for some time.

Undoubtedly, these basic changes in the regional balance of power must have had an influence. So has the changed posture of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait toward negotiations with Israel, Assad and the PLO both have relied on the financial largess of the gulf states to finance their political adventures.

The defection of the gulf states (as well as Egypt) from the rejectionist camp must have been a psychological and political blow, as well as a financial problem. Once they agreed to speak with Israel, it no longer meant that one had to be sworn to the destruction of Israel to be an Arab.

But the most important factor in influencing the changed policies of the major rejectionist groups was probably Baker's persuasiveness and the associated belief that, in President George Bush and Baker, Israel's Arab neighbors have their best chance ever to retrieve lands lost after the 1967 war.

I think they would be right in this belief.

It has been clear almost since his election that Bush has a sense of mission about the resolution of the so-called Arab-Israeli conflict—even though that conflict has not erupted into actual violence since 1981 except on Israel's Lebanese border, which ironically is not included in the agenda for the planned peace negotiations.

Bush is committed to means as well as an end. He seeks to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the "land for peace" principle, a principle that could become an exchange of very real Israeli land for Arab promises of peace.

Syria, Jordan and the PLO were apparently convinced by Baker's latest shuttle

that the Bush/Baker team sees the "land for peace" issue as the Arabs do—that Israel should return all the land seized after the 1967 war.

Official sources report that Baker got Assad's attention when he emphasized that the Bush administration rejects Israel's claim to the Golan Heights on grounds that U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 apply to Golan and East Jerusalem as well as to the West Bank and Gaza.

Unlike most previous administrations, Bush and Baker do not seem to be moved by the notion that Israel deserves compensation for the three wars launched against her. The administration does not seem to apply to Israel the principle it applies to Kuwait—that victims of aggression deserve compensation, and aggressors deserve punishment.

Nor, to some Arab interlocutors, does the administration seem concerned with the parallel requirements of 242 and 338 that all states in the region enjoy "secure borders." The emphasis Baker gave to the question of territory seems to have been crucial in convincing Arab officials.

An opportunist knows an opportunity when he sees one.

It would be a colossal irony if, at precisely the time when Israel's most dedicated adversaries are weakened, the U.S. government squeezes from the Jewish state concessions that three Arab wars, decades of terrorism and three years, of the intifada could not bring from them.

Still, to take advantage of these new opportunities, rejectionist states and groups must stop denying the existence of Israel and must speak to its representatives. This they have now agreed to do.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has called Syria's response a breakthrough. He apparently thinks Assad's concessions are truly important to Israel—important enough to consider accepting negotiations within a framework of an international conference.

Or, and this is also possible, Shamir is playing a diplomatic version of the child's game of hot potato and is determined not to be the one to say "no" to face-to-face talks with Arab neighbors.

If Shamir will not say "no," and Assad will not say "no," and King Hussein will not say "no," and the PLO will not say "no," then there will be talks of some kind. One more Iron Curtain will be pierced.

With it will come new risks and new dangers. The greatest of these is that, if Assad and company are correct, a settlement emerging under these circumstances will likely strengthen the region's most dynamic dictator and weaken its only democracy while leaving Israel's borders less secure.

That couldn't be our policy, could it? An administration committed to strengthening democracy, extending peace and building a new world order would never weaken a democratic ally to strengthen a dictatorship—except by a terrible mistake.

MINORITY TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES AND THE MODIFICATION OF FINAL JUDGMENT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. Speaker, Congress is currently debating the issue of whether to lift the restrictions on the regional Bell

Operating Co. [BOC's] and allow them to manufacture telecommunications equipment and to offer information services. If the BOC's are allowed to establish affiliates to manufacture equipment, I want to preserve the supplier and subcontracting relationships that have developed between the BOC's and the small, women- and minority-owned firms [SDB's] that have sprung up to provide goods and services to the BOC's. In addition, I want to encourage the forging of new relationships brought about by an increased availability of venture capital and increased research and development funding for new and existing small, minority-owned companies. As a result of my concerns, yesterday I introduced legislation, H.R. 3107, which seeks to protect and encourage these small businesses in the event the BOC's are allowed to enter the manufacturing arena.

The break-up of the Bell System, coupled with the deregulation of telephone equipment, created unique opportunities for entrepreneurship. Prior to the divestiture, SDB's found it difficult to contract with the Bell System. Since then, I am pleased to say, the number of opportunities has increased significantly. The seven regional Bell Operating Cos. are among the largest companies in our country, annually buying more goods and services than virtually any other seven aggregate businesses in the United States. To supply the Bell Operating Companies with telecommunications equipment and services, scores of minority suppliers have gone into business and prospered since the modification of final judgment [MFJ] was put in place. These suppliers, including Native Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, African Americans and women, provide equipment, fire and burglar alarm systems, telephone system installation, and scientific and technical services, to name a few. Dedicated to providing high quality products and services at competitive prices, they are top-notch and can compete with anyone when they are allowed to do so on equal footing.

Along a similar vein, I want to encourage the Bell Operating Cos. to invest in small business ventures which may arise to meet new business needs created should MFJ restrictions be lifted. The regional Bell companies represent over half of the telecommunications assets in this country. If the manufacturing restriction is lifted, it should be commensurate with provisions calling for investment in research, design and development of products manufactured by SDB's, the establishment of venture capital funds, and the creation of joint ventures between the Bell Cos. and women and minority entrepreneurs.

While H.R. 3107 seeks to encourage greater opportunity for minority- and women-owned businesses, I want to make clear that the legislation establishes no quotas or specific levels of compliance. Instead, we urge the BOC's to meet a standard of "maximum practicable extent" for utilization of the targeted businesses.

In addition to the free-standing bill I have introduced, my intention at this time is to seek to amend appropriate legislation as well. I look forward to working with my colleagues should legislation to allow the BOC's into manufacturing be considered in the House.

THE OSHA VICTIMS' RIGHTS ACT
OF 1991

HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the OSHA Safety and Health Hazards Victims' Rights Act of 1991, legislation that would improve upon the confidence, trust, and participation of the working public and their families in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA].

Through the efforts of organized labor and the OSHA Act of 1970 and its various amendments, important gains in worker safety and health have been accomplished. Some of the accomplishments in worker safety and health include the right to know about toxic chemicals and standards on deadly hazards like asbestos.

Mr. Speaker, despite these gains, conditions in the various workplaces of America remain extremely hazardous. As many as 10,000 workers are killed on the job each year, another 70,000 permanently disabled, millions injured, and untold thousands diseased. Such a measure of deaths and serious injuries in this Nation's work force takes a devastating toll on the competitiveness of our industries, its workers, and, of course, its families.

Mr. Speaker, imagine the grief and pain that families endure when a loved one falls to their death or suffers serious injury at the workplace as a result of the willful, reckless, or sheer neglect of an employer. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration has the authority to conduct inspections and investigations and to issue citations upon employers that operate worksites that prove to be detrimental or hazardous. An untold amount of cases reveal that families never see the citation or investigation report issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA] in their family member's death. Families that see investigative reports are forced to pay for copies and it is documented that one family paid \$56.10 for reports. Also, many families have no idea at all what OSHA is doing concerning the death of their family member.

Mr. Speaker, OSHA fails to treat victims of unsafe workplaces, or their families, with dignity and respect in regard to the results of an investigation, inspection, or citation issuance. I strongly believe that the workers and their families should have access to all information and be allowed to appear and make a statement during any settlement negotiations concerning the impact of a worksite safety violation. Simply put, workers and their families would like to have the right to know if and when OSHA is meeting with employers to resolve penalties regarding death or serious injury.

Mr. Speaker, this request from workers and their families is not a large and unreasonable one. Workers and their families want significant changes in the way that OSHA operates. They want to be allowed to participate in all phases of enforcement and adjudicative processes.

The Occupational Safety and Health Hazards Victims' Rights Act of 1991 will break the

silence of OSHA, and put an end to the guessing of workers or family members, as to what's going on with an investigation or inspection or what caused the death or serious injury. Perhaps this act may help workers and their families to ease the feelings of anger, frustration, and helplessness.

The provisions of this legislation will afford a worker or family member, in the case that a worker is killed, first, an opportunity to meet with the OSHA respecting the inspection or investigation concerning the victim's injury, illness, or death before the issuance of a citation or report of no action; and second, an opportunity to receive, at no cost, a copy of any citation or report of no action issued as a result of such inspection or investigation on the date the citation or report is issued, be informed of any notice of contest filed, and be provided an explanation of the rights of employees and employee representatives to participate in the proceedings; and third, an opportunity to appear and make a statement before the parties conducting any settlement negotiations.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I include into the RECORD a 1989 survey that was conducted by the National Safe Workplace Institute in Chicago, IL, regarding the thoughts and feelings of 203 families of workers killed in job-related accidents between 1986 and 1988. I ask that all of my colleagues join me in support of this legislation.

VICTIMS SPEAK OUT—RESULTS OF A SURVEY BY THE
NATIONAL SAFE WORKPLACE INSTITUTE

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Forty-nine percent of the people surveyed said that they had never seen the citation or investigation report issued by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or corresponding state agency in their family member's death. Thirty-seven percent said that they did not even know they could have access to this information.

Seventeen percent of those who had seen the citation or investigative report had to pay for the privilege—in one case \$56.10.

Ninety-three percent believed OSHA, as a matter of policy, should contact family members to explain its procedures, and 86% agreed that the family should have the right to meet with OSHA before the investigative file is closed.

Ninety-eight percent felt that they should have the right to know if and when OSHA was meeting with employers to resolve penalties regarding their family member's death, and 71% reported that they would attend such meeting if given this right.

Seventy percent of the families responded that they had no idea at all what OSHA was doing in the death of their family member.

More than four out of five respondents felt that if they had had more contact with OSHA, the agency would have imposed a higher penalty on the employer.

VICTIMS SPEAK OUT: RESULTS OF A NATIONAL
SAFE WORKPLACE INSTITUTE SURVEY

The National Safe Workplace Institute recently conducted a survey involving 203 families of workers killed in job-related accidents between 1986 and 1988. The purpose of this survey was to learn what these families thought and felt about OSHA, how the agency (and corresponding state agencies) had treated them, and what they knew about OSHA's services and its obligations to them. A total of 203 families responded to written questionnaires that were mailed to about 250

families in all 50 states during May and June of 1989. (In a small number of cases, the families of workers killed in mining mishaps responded to the survey.)

We also asked these families for input on changes that OSHA should make in order to better serve their needs. NSWI received the names of families that we eventually contacted from state governments (industrial commissions or workers' compensation boards), newspaper stories, labor unions, and other sources. It is important to note that NSWI was able to make contact with a small fraction of those we attempted to reach for the purpose of distributing the questionnaire. During the first months of 1989, Institute researchers attempted to make contact with over 1,000 families in order to identify those who would eventually receive the questionnaire. In many cases, families had moved, did not speak English, or would not participate in the Institute's research program. Survey results follow below.

Question 1: Have you read the citation and/or investigative file by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (or the state agency) on the death of your family member?

Question 1a: If yes, did you have to pay to receive this information?

Forty-nine percent of those surveyed had never seen the citation or investigation report. This information, in theory, is freely accessible under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), but 37% claimed they did not even know that this information was available to them. Forty-four percent replied that they had received the file only after a FOIA request. Additionally, 17% of those who had seen the report had to pay for the privilege—in one case as much as \$56.10. Others commented that while the information was free, they had to hire attorneys to assist them in filing their FOIA requests. Still others complained that OSHA sent incorrect or incomplete information.

One serious problem is that the victims are generally unfamiliar with FOIA, the procedure for filing an effective FOIA request, and what to do if OSHA fails to respond. FOIA requires that all federal agencies "make available for public inspection and copying final opinions, including concurring and dissenting opinions, as well as orders, made in the adjudication of cases" unless there is some compelling reason for nondisclosure (i.e., the request falls within a statutorily exempted category). The first step involves deciding which OSHA office to contact. Area offices usually have the working files. By statute, a FOIA request need not follow any specific form; all it must do is make reasonably clear what information the requester desires. The more precise the request, the better the chances of a successful reply. However, a FOIA form does exist, and its use may result in obtaining the requested information more easily. Upon receiving the request, OSHA has 10 business days in which to respond—a period that can easily be stretched into nine months. Victims can take complaints or appeals to the Solicitor of Labor. If the result is not satisfactory, the requester can then file suit against the Secretary of Labor in federal district court.

Victims can also run into trouble in court. Unless they can afford to hire a lawyer, the highly technical language of the law becomes a very real stumbling block. Even if victims do have an attorney, OSHA has the resources of the Department of Labor on its side, which can be intimidating to the uninitiated. Victims do, however, enjoy one important advantage: federal courts tend to

interpret the Freedom of Information Act broadly, in favor of compelling disclosure.

FOIA limits fees to "reasonable standard charges for document search and duplication." Fee reductions or waivers are available if "disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operation or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester." OSHA must provide the first two hours of search time and the first 100 pages in copying fees free of charge. All fees must be pre-set and published by the agency to avoid arbitrariness.

Question 2: In general, how do you regard OSHA as a government agency?

The respondents' overall reaction to OSHA was decidedly negative. While 5% found OSHA "excellent," 71% described OSHA as a "poor" or "below average" government agency. An additional 24% called it only "average." A common thread of discontent ran through the responses:

"The agency does not aggressively pursue failures to learn from the past. If it did evaluate the failures of the workplace * * *, we could reduce or eliminate future human losses." Gerald L. Reuter, Massachusetts.

"We found OSHA to be a typically bureaucratic agency. We were told a different story by each person we talked to. There were things the investigators missed seeing * * *. After we received the accident report, it was too late to point these out." Pam Dodge, Oregon.

"I believe it's an 'I don't care' agency. As you can tell, we are very bitter with OSHA." Joyce L. Reamy, Maryland (now of Nevada).

"They never got in contact with family members to explain or talk about the accident. They sit silent while family members guess and wonder what's going on—or what went wrong." Antal and Carrie Skerlak, Kentucky.

"The report sent me said my son was killed because the OSHA safety poster was not displayed in a prominent place. After getting my Congressman into the act, I finally received the actual report. It was a very poor job of investigation and did not follow OSHA regulations." Basil Martin, Mississippi.

Question 3: Do you think that OSHA should contact the next-of-kin (family members) of those killed to explain its procedures?

An overwhelming 95% of those surveyed responded affirmatively—a clear mandate that these people feel entitled to information about the death of a family member. The other five percent answered that they were not sure but voiced no additional comments.

Question 4: Would you like to have the right to know if and when OSHA is meeting with employers to resolve penalties regarding the death or injury of your family member?

Ninety-eight percent of the family members believed that they should have this right. The other two percent were not sure.

Question 5: Would someone from your family attend such meetings if you had that right?

Seventy-one percent said that they or someone from their family would definitely attend such meetings. Their responses make clear that they want the opportunity to help encourage settlements or decisions that would ensure injury protection.

The remaining respondents, with one exception, indicated that they were not sure if they would participate in such session. One

respondent indicated that his family could not envision participating under any circumstances.

Question 6: Do you believe, in general, that if you or someone from a family of a dead worker had more contact with OSHA, that OSHA would be more likely to propose more severe penalties on the employer?

Eighty-three percent answered yes to this query. Ten percent were unsure, and only seven percent responded with a definite "no."

Question 7: Should the family of a killed worker have the right to meet with OSHA before a citation is issued or an investigative file is closed?

Again, the vast majority (86%) answered positively, five percent were unsure, and nine percent replied in the negative; but, as the next question would show, most had no idea what was going on.

Question 8: Did you understand what OSHA was doing regarding your family member's case?

Only 30% reported that they had any idea what OSHA was doing with respect to the family member's cases. Half of those added that they knew exactly what OSHA was doing: nothing.

Sixty-eight percent of the respondents said they did not know what the government was doing. Finally, two percent were not sure.

Question 9: How do you feel about the way OSHA has treated you or failed to treat you?

Once more, a note of dissatisfaction echoed throughout the responses:

"My first instinct is to say that I am infuriated. Infuriated because they permitted the accident to take a life in the first place. Infuriated because the investigation and citation were a perfunctory gesture, not made to discipline or punish. And victimized. Outraged that a public agency can be allowed to operate in this way." Jana Studelska, Minnesota.

"They didn't treat me at all. It's as though the families didn't even exist or have a right to know anything about the case or the findings regarding the case." Lynda Bradley, North Dakota.

"I felt just like another statistic, because I didn't know and still don't know what they are doing." Linda Lyons, Texas.

"I think they should have contacted the spouse and parents of victims—let them know what was found, what fines were issued and why they didn't recheck to see that safety items were fixed, replaced, or installed. In other words, I have a bad feeling about OSHA." Mary Windisch, Kansas.

"I personally feel that the regulations presently on the books were not followed and that OSHA did a very incomplete job and was very discourteous in their correspondence with me and my lawyer." Basil Martin, Mississippi.

"I was told by members of my husband's company that OSHA had been there to investigate the accident. OSHA was to make a report. Then I was told that the accident was covered by the Mine Safety people and OSHA didn't have to send me a report." Royce Malley, California.

Question 10: What changes do you want to see made within or by OSHA?

Nearly a third of the replies called for increased contact with the family and greater victims' rights. Many others felt that stiffer penalties and better and more frequent inspections would add to OSHA's effectiveness. As one respondent from Minnesota put it, "I want to see an aggressive, effectual OSHA. The OSHA Act of 1970 has left the working population out to dry. Until an accident oc-

curs, we live under the potentially fatal assumption that we are safe at work. It is not true. You may never go home again."

Overall, the survey elicited feelings of anger, frustration, and helplessness. Family members of dead workers strongly believe that OSHA is not doing its job and is unresponsive to their needs. These families want significant changes in the way that OSHA operates. Most importantly, they want to be allowed to participate in all phases of enforcement and adjudicative processes.

GLACIER BAY CRUISE SHIP ENTRIES BILL

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, Glacier Bay is a spectacular destination for thousands of people who visit Alaska. The vast proportion of these visitors enter the bay on cruise ships to see tidewater glaciers, soaring mountains, whales, and other wildlife. This method of visitation is environmentally benign and is fully compatible with the purposes for which Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was established.

As the world learns of this magnificent site, the demand for entries has grown to the point that the National Park Service [NPS] is providing insufficient cruise ship entries into the bay. Since the early 1980's, only 107 cruise ship entries are permitted each year. This is inadequate to serve both the public and companies seeking to provide cruise tours.

My bill would direct NPS to issue up to 180 entry permits each year. This number of entries is environmentally acceptable and, as indicated by previous studies, will not adversely affect the wildlife resources of the bay including the humpback whales. Moreover, this level of entries will satisfy visitation demand for the foreseeable future.

Expanded entries will also facilitate competition among the cruise ship companies. New companies will be able to freely and equally compete for new entries. We will be able to avoid the destructive exercise of taking permits from exiting entrants for reallocation to new companies. To ensure the full and fair competition, section 207(b) expressly provides that no companies—old or new—are to be accorded any preferences, priorities, or special treatment in competing for new entry permits.

Section 207 will also resolve another faster-dispute involving existing entry permits. In section 1307 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA], Congress specified that those entities or persons providing visitor services in Park Service units in Alaska would be granted the opportunity to continue providing these services. Companies such as Holland America Lines Westours and Princess, pioneers in providing cruise ship services to Glacier Bay, are among current operators whose entry rights were protected by section 1307. Unfortunately NPS seems intent on misconstruing this provision and denying section 1307 rights to some of these historic operators. Section 207(b) would resolve this issue consistent with the original intent of

Congress. This language should be unnecessary and could be dropped if NPS will act in accordance with section 1307.

Other provisions of the bill direct that new studies be done regarding the bay's summer population of humpback whales. There was a flap in the late 1970's about ship traffic adversely affecting and causing them to not enter Glacier Bay. Most Alaskans knew that the whales followed their food and in those years when prey species are not available in the bay, the whales stay outside. This was demonstrated by a series of NPS studies conducted in the early 1980's. Of course, when prey returned to the Bay so did the whales.

To ensure that up-to-date information is available to NPS, the bill directs NPS and the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS] to do vessel and whale effects studies. This data will enable the agencies to properly manage Glacier Bay and its resources.

Vessel tours of Glacier Bay are an environmentally sensitive means of enabling the public to visit the park. The purposes of the park and the National Park System are served by this measure which will facilitate public use and enjoyment in a manner that leaves Glacier Bay unimpaired for future generations. I urge speedy enactment of this bill.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CEDU SCHOOL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the outstanding achievements and service of the CEDU School in Running Springs, CA. The CEDU School, founded in 1967 by Mel and Brigitte Wasserman, offers not only academics in a classroom setting but presents students with an awareness of their full potential through a diverse curriculum.

The objective of the CEDU School is to provide students with a multitude of learning experiences through a range of academic, emotional, social, and physical tasks. The CEDU School challenges students' self-imposed limitations as well as their mental and physical capabilities. The school's atmosphere guides the students in achieving their full potential.

Approximately 100 students attend CEDU, joined by 26 full-time teachers with classes adapted to the academic needs and special learning styles of the students. Resources and assistance are readily available in tutoring and academic counseling. The CEDU Program is 30 months in length and provides a grade 7 to 12 education. CEDU also aids students through the stages of emotional growth and development that may have been interrupted by challenging home or family environments.

Providing a positive self-image and furthering self-confidence with academics encourages students to continue their education. Both faculty and students pride themselves on the drug-free school where physical and mental health are demonstrated and maintained.

The academic and emotional curricula are designed to enhance the performance of each

individual through challenging their intellectual abilities and enhancing their personal understanding of self. A physical component brings students through an exciting wilderness curriculum allowing them a sense of self-achievement. Other opportunities to participate in student government, travel, sports, theater, and music provide even more growth to the students.

The CEDU School is highly ranked on the national level as well. Placing above the national average on the scholastic aptitude test and the American College Testing System have been consistent over the years. An impressive 85 percent of the students go on to college. The CEDU School turns out young men and women who are educated with a positive self-image and provides young adults with the confidence to reach their full potential.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Wasserman family, the faculty, and the students of the CEDU School for 25 years of excellence. The important work they do is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.

LEGISLATION TO EXTEND EDUCATION BENEFITS FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to extend for an additional 5 years the education benefits under the GI bill for Vietnam era veterans. In 1989, the authorization for the Vietnam era GI bill expired, leaving thousands of men and women ineligible to take advantage of the tuition assistance, student loans, counseling services, and other educational benefits included in the Vietnam era GI bill.

Mr. Speaker, the long and arduous journey home has been a difficult one of the Vietnam veteran. And after years of struggling to assimilate back into mainstream society, many are just now in a position to take advantage of the educational opportunity afforded under the GI bill—yet they exist no more.

In 1989, when the benefit expired, only 8.2 million of the 13 million Vietnam veterans eligible for benefits had participated in the program. This means that approximately 40 percent of those eligible have not made use of the educational assistance that they are entitled to.

Since 1944, when we passed the first GI bill sending thousands of World War II veterans to college, the country has seen the valuable results of investing in the education of the men and women of our armed services. So very many doctors, lawyers, teachers, scientists, and even Members of this body, began their college careers under the GI bill. Certainly, it is in the best interests of this Nation that we continue in this tradition.

Mr. Speaker, Vietnam was a long and painful war and for many who served there the task of putting their lives back together has been long and painful as well. We must not close the door on their hopes for the future.

I urge my colleagues to join me in seeking passage of this bill. It is a small price for our country to pay for the dedication and sacrifices of the thousands of men and women who so honorably served Vietnam.

FICA TAX RELIEF FOR CAMP COUNSELORS ACT OF 1991

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation with Representatives VANDER JAGT and KENNELLY today that will exempt full-time students employed by children's summer camps from paying FICA taxes. Students employed by their colleges and universities are already exempt from paying these taxes, as are newspaper boys and girls, and many student nurses.

As a result, employees of school-sponsored camps are already exempt from paying FICA taxes, whereas employees of other camps are not. This is an arbitrary inequity which our legislation will correct.

Estimates made by the Congressional Budget Office and industry sources of annual revenue losses generated by this legislation range from \$7 million to \$13 million. Half of these funds will go directly into the hands of camp-employed students at a time of rising educational expenses. The other half will provide the resources to supplement student compensation levels designed to attract and retain better qualified counselors.

Sixty-five percent of these camps are non-profit. They serve millions of children across the Nation. There is not a single State in the Union that does not have at least a dozen summer camps. This bill will enable all of these camps to improve the quality of staff and, hence, of the experience campers enjoy.

This legislation will make a small contribution to an important industry, an industry that is devoted to improving the lives of our children. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

CURRENT WETLAND POLICY GROSSLY UNFAIR

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my dismay over current policy to regulate wetlands. Throughout my service as a public official, I have voiced my protest against instances of unfair and inconsistent regulation by the Federal Government. Current policy regulating wetlands fits into that category.

According to the regulator's definition, a wetland doesn't have to be ecologically valuable or even wet. As long as the land fits into an overly broad definition, it's a wetland, whether it's wet or not. Consider the fact that families who have owned and farmed a parcel of land for generations suddenly find them-

selves unable to farm the land because the Federal Government has suddenly decided to classify their land as an ecologically valuable wetland.

Forgotten is the fact that this valuable wetland was once a thriving and productive farm, serving as the livelihood for a family now faced with an uncertain future. As a further blow, this family can't even sell the land in order to purchase a farm elsewhere. Who would want to buy farmland that can't be farmed? Current wetlands policy is grossly unfair and it must be changed.

THE PRESIDENT'S WETLANDS RESPONSIBILITY

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, in the most revealing example yet of the President's lack of leadership on domestic policies, his own agencies yesterday threw up their hands and bucked a decision they ought to have worked out right into the President's lap.

The issue was wetlands. The problem was that these agencies—the Corps of Engineers, EPA, Fish and Wildlife Service, Soil Conservation Service, and OMB—disagreed on what the policy should be. Saving wetlands is important. But excessive regulations have created a nightmare of bureaucratic excess.

The President was the one who announced a "no net loss" wetlands policy and then wandered off to deal with foreign issues while his administration tried to figure out what he wanted to do. The result was that the four agencies met and squabbled and, on one occasion, even broke up when one agency walked out—just took its marbles and went home.

The President should have given direction. He should have told them where he wanted them to come out. Now, in a tacit admission of their inability to find a compromise they have been forced to punt to the Oval Office.

Well, that is not all bad. The Oval Office is where this problem started, and it is right that it should return there for solution.

Today I am signing on to three bills that address the wetlands problem. They each have different approaches, but each recognizes that something is wrong in how we go about protecting wetlands. I hope Congress does not have to act, that we do not have to clean up after the President. But if he will not now, at long last, address this matter even after his own agencies admit their failure to deal with it, then Congress will have to act. These bills suggest ways that might be done.

A BILL TO AMEND SECTION 842(b) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with Mr. VANDER JAGT,

a bill to amend section 842(b) of the Internal Revenue Code which affects the taxation of foreign companies carrying on insurance businesses within the United States. This legislation is intended to correct certain technical problems and inequities in the current section 842(b).

Section 842(b) was added to the Internal Revenue Code as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 to address a concern that foreign insurance companies were able to minimize the amount of net investment income subject to U.S. taxation. Section 842(b) sets out rules for calculations of "required U.S. assets" and "minimum effectively connected net investment income." Under section 842(b), the net investment income of a foreign insurance company that is effectively connected with the conduct of an insurance business in the United States may not be less than the required U.S. assets of the company multiplied by the domestic investment yield applicable to the company for the taxable year. Required U.S. assets is the product of the foreign insurance company's U.S. insurance liabilities and the domestic asset/liability percentage. Once this minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income is calculated, the insurance company pays tax under the regime set out in subchapter L of the Internal Revenue Code, but using the greater of this minimum amount or the company's actual amount of effectively connected net investment income as the amount of its net investment income.

The amending legislation does not change the fundamental concept set out in the 1987 amendments but simply corrects certain technical problems and inequities. The amending legislation modifies current section 842(b) in three mechanical ways. In addition, the amending legislation allows a foreign insurance company to elect to incorporate its own U.S. dollar-denominated assets' yield in the calculation of the minimum effectively connected net investment income.

The first two problems with current section 842(b) are due to the fact that Treasury has been using 2-year-old financial statement data from the annual statements of the domestic insurance companies—the so-called NAIC annual statements—as the representative domestic company data to determine the domestic asset/liability percentage and domestic investment yield. The domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield are then used by the foreign insurance companies to calculate their minimum effectively connected net investment income. The amending legislation requires that Treasury use domestic company tax return data—to the extent possible—from the same taxable year as the year for which the section 842(b) calculations are being done. Since foreign insurance companies are taxed on the basis of the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield calculated under section 842(b), it seems only fair and reasonable that the domestic ratios be calculated using the same year tax return data rather than the 2-year-old financial statement data. Furthermore, the use of domestic insurance company tax return data changes the calculation of the minimum amount of effectively connected net investment income so that it is based upon

amounts of net investment income on which domestic companies have been taxed.

The third problem with current section 842(b) is that it does not take into consideration year-to-year investment yield fluctuations which are due to normal trading practice differences. The amending legislation provides for a carryover account to account for ordinary year-to-year differences in portfolio trading practices from company to company. Finally, current section 842(b) is inconsistent with our international obligations. The amending legislation provides for an individualized company yield election under which a foreign insurance company can elect to use the yield on its own U.S. dollar-denominated assets in place of the domestic yield to calculate the minimum effectively connected net investment income, subject to the following restrictions:

First, the yield used in calculating the minimum can never be less than 80 percent of the domestic investment yield;

Second, if the amount of the foreign company's mean U.S. dollar-denominated assets is less than 80 percent of required U.S. assets for a year, the minimum will be calculated under the existing section 842(b) formula; and

Third, if the foreign company's U.S. dollar-denominated assets fall between 80 percent and 100 percent of required U.S. assets, the company will have 105 percent of the domestic investment yield applied to its shortfall in required U.S. assets in calculating the minimum.

Once this individualized company yield election is made, it will apply to all subsequent years unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary.

The use of 2-year-old data from domestic insurance companies to calculate the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield creates a serious distortion in calculating the appropriate tax liability for foreign insurance companies. The 2-year lag has created a particularly serious problem given the effective date of section 842(b). The first taxable year for which section 842(b) is applicable is 1988. Thus, 1986 investment yields will be used under existing section 842(b) to calculate the minimum which will be compared with the foreign insurance company's 1988 actual effectively connected net investment income. Investment yields for 1986 were much higher than the investment yields earned by both domestic and foreign companies in 1988. The 1986 domestic investment yield, as calculated by Treasury, as 10 percent. The comparable domestic investment yield for 1988 is 8.8 percent, a difference of 120 basis points. This problem can reoccur from year to year as yields fluctuate.

A second problem with current section 842(b) involves the source of the data being used by Treasury to calculate the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. In both Notice 89-96 and Notice 90-13, Treasury stated that it utilized NAIC annual statement data to determine both the domestic asset/liability percentage and the domestic investment yield. Tax return net investment income can vary significantly from NAIC annual statement net investment income. Congress recognized this point in section 56(f)(1) which provides that, for taxable years 1987, 1988, and 1989, a corporation

must increase its alternative minimum taxable income by 50 percent of the difference between financial statement income, as adjusted, and alternative minimum taxable income computed without regard to section 56(f)(1). Using NAIC annual statement data for section 842(b) purposes has the effect of taxing foreign life insurance companies based upon the financial statement net investment income of domestic life insurance companies even though there is no assurance that the domestic life insurance companies have been or will be actually subject to tax on that amount of net investment income.

Perhaps the most significant difference between NAIC annual statement data and tax return data is in the calculation of net capital gains and losses. For NAIC annual statement purposes, gains and losses are calculated using NAIC asset values, not actual tax costs. NAIC asset values are subject to write-downs and write-ups, with conservative guidelines mandated for use in the preparation of the NAIC annual statement dictating more write-downs than write-ups. This results in a book value which is generally less than tax cost and therefore NAIC annual statement capital gains greater than capital gains on a tax basis. Such overstatements inflate the domestic investment yield. This inflation of domestic investment yield is inappropriate since the U.S. insurance companies are not being taxed on the gains calculated in this manner.

A third problem with section 842(b) which is addressed by this legislation involves the whipsaw effect of section 842(b)'s year-by-year comparison of the required minimum amount of effectively connected investment income and the company's actual net investment income.

Under current law section 842(b), in any taxable year, a foreign insurance company is subject to tax on the greater of first, its actual effectively connected net investment income and second, its minimum effectively connected net investment income, with the minimum being calculated using domestic company financial statement data from 2 years previous to the current year. This greater-of approach will result in the foreign insurance company being subject to tax on net investment income greater than either it or a representative domestic insurance company earns over any measured period of time.

For example, if foreign company investment yields over time are identical to domestic company investment yields during the same period but differ on a year-by-year basis, under current section 842(b), because of the greater-of approach of section 842(b), exacerbated by the 2-year lag and data collection problems, the foreign company will be subject to tax on a greater cumulative yield over the period than either it or the representative domestic companies earned during that period. A small difference in investment yield can create large distortions in the calculated minimum under section 842(b). This distortive impact can create a U.S. tax liability for a foreign insurance company that exceeds its U.S. net income.

A carryover account is needed even though the amending legislation eliminates the use of 2-year-old data. The carryover account is needed to account for year-by-year differences in trading practices, year-to-year investment

performance, portfolio mix, and the timing of realization of capital gains and losses between a foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company which can result in significant year-by-year differences between the domestic and foreign yields, even where the yields are identical on a cumulative basis over time.

The use of a carryover account is necessary to ensure that trading differences and timing issues do not result in a foreign insurance company being subject to income tax on a cumulative amount of net investment income that exceeds both what the foreign insurance company and the representative domestic insurance company actually earned over that period of time. The carryover account would keep track, on a yearly basis, of the cumulative difference between actual effectively connected net investment income and minimum effectively connected net investment income. The intent of the carryover account is to ensure that a foreign insurance company will be subject to tax on the greater of its cumulative actual effectively connected net investment income and the cumulative minimum effectively connected net investment income. The greater-of concept is measured on a cumulative basis, not an annual basis.

While current section 842(d)(2) provides that Treasury shall issue regulations that provide for adjustments in future years where actual effectively connected net investment income in a year exceeds minimum effectively connected net investment income for that year, no regulations have been issued on this point. The amending legislation clarifies that adjustments would be made so that the foreign company will be subject to tax over the cumulative period on the greater of what it actually earns over that period and what the average domestic company earns over that same period. If, due to poor investment performance, the foreign company earns more than the cumulative required minimum over the period, the foreign company would be subject to tax on its cumulative actual.

Finally, in addition to the problems laid out above, current section 842(b) may violate the nondiscrimination articles found in many of our income tax treaties in that section 842(b) taxes a foreign insurance company less favorably than domestic insurance companies are taxed because, under current section 842(b), foreign insurance companies are not taxed based upon their own investment results but instead are taxed based upon the investment results of their competitors. The individualized company yield election, along with the modifications described above, are intended to make section 842(b) work in a manner that is both fair and consistent with our international obligations.

I have requested a revenue estimate from the Joint Committee on Taxation for this legislation and am awaiting a response. There is an argument that, since the current section 842(b) is inconsistent with most of our existing income tax treaty obligations, amending section 842(b) to make it consistent with those obligations will actually raise tax revenue. However, whenever Members of Congress propose a change to the Internal Revenue Code, those changes are often viewed as bearing some cost. Of course, in these times

of fiscal austerity, the revenue consequences of any proposal, even one firmly grounded in good tax policy as I believe this one is, may constrain the Congress in addressing a problem in the Tax Code. However, I strongly feel that revenue costs alone should not prevent us from seeking to implement our Tax Code fairly. Finally, it should be noted that during markup of last year's reconciliation bill, a proposal similar to this one, was included in a list of 28 tax proposals the Joint Committee on Taxation determined were good tax policy and were relatively noncontroversial. For all these reasons, I urge the House to give serious consideration to these important reforms.

STATEMENT COMMENDING MICHIGAN STATE SENATOR HARRY GAST

HON. FREDERICK S. UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to one of Michigan's most outstanding citizens and public servants—State Senator Harry Gast.

As I grew up in southwestern Michigan and aspired to serve in government, Harry Gast was a true mentor of mine. To this day, even as I serve in public life, I look to Harry for guidance and advice. Senator Gast is known to all as a man with high standards, sharp political instincts, and tough bargaining skills. He has been tremendously successful as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and as a powerful protector of the best interests of southwestern Michigan.

Aside from all his political success, what endears Harry Gast to the people he serves is his big heart, candid manner and great devotion to improving quality of life for the people of Michigan.

One of the many areas in which Senator Gast has made invaluable contributions is the field of agriculture. He has proven himself to be keenly aware of the agricultural needs of his district in southwestern Michigan and better yet, he has shown that he has what it takes to sponsor and support legislation to address those needs.

Farming is the backbone of rural America and our State senator has used his extensive wisdom and enthusiasm to enhance Michigan's agricultural programs—benefiting both farmers and consumers.

But it is not just support of the agricultural industry for which Senator Gast is noted. His active involvement in improving farmworkers' housing, rebuilding our infrastructure in the interests of economic development, and preserving our State's environment are also significant achievements. In fact his dedicated efforts to our States conservation movement earned him the distinction of Legislative Conservationist of the Year by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs.

State Senator Harry Gast is a role model not just for me, and his colleagues in the Michigan State Senate, but for all citizens who wish to contribute to the betterment of their

communities and make this world a better place.

Many of us take great pride in the achievements and leadership of Harry Gast. We know that his future service will be marked by his continued uncanny ability to separate the wheat from the chaff and get things done for southwest Michigan. It is truly an honor for me to work in a close partnership with this distinguished public servant.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH ACT OF 1991

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, today, I have introduced the Economic Growth Act of 1991. I'm joined in the other body by my distinguished colleague from Texas, Mr. GRAMM.

It was exactly 10 years ago to this very day that Congress gave final approval to the Reagan tax cuts embodied in the Economic Recovery Act of 1981. This comprehensive fiscal package can largely be credited with establishing incentives for capital formation, investment, and entrepreneurship, the very reforms that spurred the American economy, mired in the grips of 13.5 percent inflation, 7 percent unemployment, and 20 percent interest rates, on to the longest peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history. Seventeen million new jobs were created during this period.

Mr. Speaker, if we learned anything from this dramatic turnabout, it was that in times of slow economic growth, when excessive government regulation and taxation strangle economic expansion, policies must be adopted that unshackle the potentially unlimited U.S. economy. This is the only logical course of action. We have a moral and ethical obligation to provide a sound fiscal base for all citizens of this Nation.

The Institute for Policy Innovation estimates that, if enacted, the Economic Growth Act would result in the creation of 500,000 new jobs over the next 5 years. By the year 2000, our package of growth incentives would result in 1.1 million new jobs.

Thus, in the spirit of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, Senator GRAMM and I present the Economic Growth Act of 1991. The act, while revenue neutral, aggressively combats the root causes of the current economic slowdown. It includes a capital gains rate reduction on a sliding scale and indexing of capital assets for inflation. This combination will provide incentives to invest in American business, and American jobs. This will decrease the cost of capital and thus allow American firms to make the very capital investments that will increase the productivity, technology, and capacity of American firms on the global market, creating more jobs at home.

Also included in the bill is an enterprise zone proposal which would provide regulatory relief and Federal tax incentives for employment and investment in depressed urban and rural areas, breathing new life into shattered local economies.

New IRA-Plus Accounts would be created to reward long-term investment from middle-income Americans by allowing them to accumulate and compound interest tax free.

Additional incentives in the bill would allow more lower and middle-income families the chance to achieve the American dream, home ownership. A brand new first-time homebuyer tax credit would help offset the downpayment for a first-time home purchase. The credit would be greatest—\$1000—for those of low to moderate incomes and would phase out for those families with incomes above \$41,000. Penalty-free withdrawals from IRA-Plus Accounts could be made for a first-time home purchase, higher education expenses or medical needs.

It's also time the Federal Government pull in the reins on disincentives on the use of this Nation's greatest untapped resource, older Americans. The Economic Growth Act would raise the Social Security earnings limits, allowing our elderly to retain more of the benefits they have rightfully earned while they make a substantial contribution to our Nation's competitiveness.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Economic Growth Act of 1991 would codify the stake that every American has in continued economic growth. After 1996, all revenues resulting from real economic growth above 3 percent would be used to increase the personal exemption.

The Economic Growth Act of 1991 is clearly a comprehensive package in the spirit of Kemp-Roth. It's time for Congress to take the lead. Let us provide the basis for the renewed emphasis on capital formation, investment, entrepreneurship and risk taking that will propel the U.S. economy into another period of sustained growth and job creation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and all Members of the House to support economic growth, support savings, support investment, support home ownership, and reward hard work, by cosponsoring the Economic Growth Act of 1991.

LBJ CONGRESSIONAL INTERN PROGRAM

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Member of this body, it has been a continuous challenge to create an organization that is efficient and responsive in helping me to represent the Third District of Indiana. But with this challenge have come some terrific benefits, and I would like to share one of these with my colleagues today.

I have been blessed with the company of two of the finest congressional interns that Indiana has ever produced. Mindy D. Wetzel, of Bristol, and Mark J. Meissner, of Wakarusa, have spent the summer in my Washington, office working as members of my professional staff. These two young people have brought intelligence, efficiency, and dedication to their work here on Capitol Hill, and they performed their duties in our difficult environment with grace and dignity.

Mr. Speaker, it is also appropriate to recognize the value of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Congressional Intern Program. The LBJ Program allows us to bring these apt young people to Washington, and affords us to provide a stipend for their services. The experiences they have inspire them to public service, whether here or at home, in government or privately. And they pass on this inspiration to their family, friends, and associates. The LBJ Program helps create this ripple effect of good citizenship, and is the kind of program that gives us an enormous return on a relatively small investment.

Mr. Speaker, many young men and women come to Washington each year to learn how the wheels of government turn, and they make a truly valuable contribution to the Congress while they are here. It is a pleasure for me to have worked with Mindy and Mark, whose outstanding performance place them among the best and brightest. These two young people are shining examples of Hoosier talent, and I know they will serve proudly as role models for their colleagues at home, and for their younger counterparts who will be trying to fill their shoes in the coming years.

It is a bittersweet time for me, to say goodbye, for now, to these two friends of mine, who have become invaluable to me in serving of my constituents. They are each returning to their final year of study in college, Mindy to Purdue University, and Mark to Indiana University. Mindy will complete her studies in education and in government. Mark will finish his in political science. They both have very promising careers ahead of them, and I am confident they will use their great abilities and learning toward public service. Because when it comes to our country and our future, they are as concerned and patriotic as they are talented and able.

Mr. Speaker, like many thousands of congressional interns who have passed through these doors before, Mindy and Mark will no doubt be very successful as they go through life. But they are among the few who do more with their existence than succeed—they use their gifts to make the world a better place.

Mr. Speaker, because these two friends of mine are a superb example of what is right in America today, I wanted to set aside this time for them. Though I know we will remain friends and colleagues for many years, Mindy Wetzel and Mark Meissner will be missed. It has been an honor and a pleasure to have them in my office; they are truly special.

SOUTH DAKOTA RANKS FIRST IN ETHANOL USE IN GASOLINE

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the successful efforts of the South Dakota Corn Growers Association in promoting the sale of gasoline blended with 10 percent ethanol, an alcohol made from corn.

As reported recently in the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, figures from the first 3 months

of this year indicate that 34 percent of the gas sold at service stations in South Dakota contains ethanol. This is a significant increase over the 13 percent ethanol sold during 1990.

South Dakota is even importing ethanol from other States, and plans for a new plant near Aberdeen are under way. "We've got such a huge demand for it, we've outstripped our production," said Dan Iseminger, the corn growers' executive director.

More and more motorists in South Dakota have come to realize that using ethanol means higher octane, is environmentally cleaner, and helps conserve America's steadily declining reserves of fossil fuels.

Of course, for those of us from the Farm Belt, using more ethanol is simply common sense. It's produced from a renewable resource, and it offers an expanding market for the harvests of America's heartland.

The South Dakota Corn Growers Association says our State now ranks first in ethanol use. That's a tribute to both the corn growers and to the wisdom of South Dakota drivers. It's also a trend that I'm confident will be growing nationally in the months and years to come.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to close an important loophole in the child support enforcement statute. This legislation, similar to legislation that I introduced in the 100th Congress, penalizes employers who don't abide by the provision in the Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, requiring the withholding of child support enforcement payments from wages of employees who are absent parents.

Under regulations set by the Department of Health and Human Services, an employer who withholds child support payments from an employee's wages has 10 days to turn that payment over to the appropriate State agency for distribution. The problem is that there is not a penalty for an employer who waits longer than 10 days to turn over the support payment.

Current law does give the State the power to take such an employer to court. However, if this is done, the employer can come to court with the check for the overdue payments and the case is dropped. Meanwhile, what happens to the family dependent on the support payments? As the payments sit with the employer, where they can be earning interest for that employer, the custodial parent is usually forced to turn to Federal welfare assistance.

The continuation of court ordered child support payments to custodial parents is essential to the well-being of their children. Many of these parents count on weekly support payments to provide for their children's basic needs. For this reason, I am introducing legislation to create a Federal penalty for employers who do not send wages withheld for child support to the appropriate agency within 10 days.

As we look at the many problems facing the child support system, I urge my colleagues to view this legislation as a necessary reform. With over 2.1 million child support cases in backlog, we cannot afford to ignore this issue any longer.

TRIBUTE TO 1991 NATIONAL AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE [ARRL] CONVENTION

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the House of an exciting event to be held in Saginaw, MI, on the weekend of August 25, 1991. At that time, over 5,000 people representing each of the 50 States and several foreign countries will gather to celebrate the National Convention for Amateur Radio Operators. These "ham" broadcasters have for years served citizens throughout the world by transmitting public service announcements through an extensive communication network. Their outstanding efforts certainly do not go unnoticed or unappreciated.

The role of radios in saving lives can be traced back to March 3, 1899, when an experimental broadcaster named Marconi called for help after observing a shipping accident off the coast of England. Fourteen years later, the first ham radio communication network was established to assist government officials during disasters, and a formal network was established by students at the University of Michigan and Ohio State University for transmitting public service announcements.

In 1935, Michigan amateur operators developed "Q" signals that are still utilized to increase the efficiency of information transfer during net operations. In 1989, Michigan became the first State to unify leadership positions of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service [RACES] and the Amateur Radio Emergency Service [ARES]. Indeed, Michigan citizens have played a pivotal role in the development of amateur radio operations.

During this year's convention, special tribute will be paid to those amateur radio operators who died while involved in a public service communication network. The memorial will culminate in the dedication of a monument to be erected at ARRL Headquarters in Newington, CT. The monument will bear the names of those "ham" operators who sacrificed their lives while working with various organizations for the welfare of our communities. It is certainly fitting to recognize these dedicated individuals.

Thus, it is with tremendous pleasure and pride that I salute amateur radio operators throughout the world and welcome to Saginaw all those participating in the 1991 ARRL convention. I encourage all citizens to join me in commemorating this important event.

TRIBUTE TO NATE SMITH

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a community leader that has broken down the racial barriers of the craft and trade unions of Pittsburgh, PA. Nate Smith has dedicated his life to creating equal opportunity for African-Americans in labor unions. Through confrontation and shrewd negotiating, Mr. Smith has won Federal assistance in helping to create apprenticeship opportunities for both blacks and women.

In March of 1968, during the zenith of racial tension, Nate Smith and other local black workers demanded that they be employed by contractors working in the area. Mr. Smith won the attention of local officials and by July, Operation Dig had begun. This nonprofit training program helped black workers gain membership in craft unions. The organization was underwritten by the Federal Government's Department of Labor and enabled 67 blacks to join all-white or mostly white unions.

In the nearly 22 years since its inception, Nate Smith's Operation Dig/Careers, Inc. has not only lowered the racial barriers of unions in the Pittsburgh area, but has proven to be a significant influence on other cities and their programs. Mr. Smith's influence on others is marked and inspires people to confront discrimination through hard work and a sincere effort.

The road to equality was not without its dangers, however. Because of his demonstrations and his method of direct confrontation, Smith has placed himself and his family on the line. The result has been threats on his life and his family, all of which have only strengthened his resolve to conquer discrimination.

It is estimated that Operation Dig has helped place thousands of women and minorities in trade unions. Operation Dig has scored a placement rate of 84 percent, well above the 64-percent rate required by the Department of Labor. The organization's success is largely attributable to the energy and commitment of Nate Smith. I again want to commend Nate Smith and Operation Dig for their pioneering work to end discrimination and their continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY AD- MINISTRATION REAUTHORIZA- TION OF 1991

HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, every single day in America, as many Americans die on our highways as U.S. military personnel died during the entire 45 days of Operation Desert Storm. More than 120 Americans die daily, nearly 45,000 people per year. Nearly 4.8 million Americans are injured and 500,000 Americans are hospitalized each year in automobile

crashes. Today, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death of Americans under the age of 44. Many of these deaths and injuries involve small children and infants, and a large number of these tragedies could have been prevented by the auto companies.

Read the morning paper or watch the television news—especially after a holiday weekend. People are dying on America's highways in record numbers and a lot of those deaths are preventable. All of us have worried about the safe arrival of our family members on a holiday weekend, and for good reason.

Safety standards currently applicable to vehicle manufacturing compromise the lives and limbs of drivers and passengers alike. For too long, the advocates of highway and auto safety have been ignored. We in the House of Representatives have been conspicuously silent on this tremendously important issue. It is time for action.

Reauthorization of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration will help save lives, protect consumers and benefit all those that drive and ride on our Nation's highways and byways. I urge my House colleagues to join me in vigorous support of this legislation. Our colleagues in the Senate have passed this measure time and time again, only to be frustrated by House inaction. Another session of congressional indifference would be wrong. It would be a crime.

It will not be easy. Increases in motor vehicle travel, changes in the profile of the traveling public—older drivers and pedestrians, larger trucks, smaller cars, and a decaying highway infrastructure will likely contribute to an increase in deaths and fatalities on our highways. The public desire for meaningful auto safety reform has manifested itself in 38 States and the District of Columbia having some form of mandatory seatbelt law and a general acknowledgement by vehicle manufacturers that airbags save lives. It is essential that the U.S. Congress joins this effort and recognizes the need for new and innovative solutions to this crisis.

The provisions of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Authorization Act of 1991 are simple, important, life saving. This legislation establishes funding levels for safety related research in vehicle manufacturing for the next 3 fiscal years, provides specific standards for manufacture and design of our vehicles, requires the Department of Transportation to investigate and enforce compliance of the act's provisions, and strengthens incentives to avoid drunk driving. Each of these provisions promise to make a world of difference in the lives of our driving constituents.

There are several specific provisions of this act which are particularly important and merit detailed emphasis. First, in order to minimize head injuries resulting from automobile accidents, the bill requires that the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA] conduct a rulemaking on reducing head injuries from side impact. Furthermore, the bill would require a rulemaking on methods of reducing head injuries from contact with the car's interior. According to the National Head Injury Foundation, each year between 400,000 and 500,000 Americans suffer head injuries in automobile crashes, and over 50,000 of these head injury victims are permanently disabled.

Second, in an effort to promote pedestrian safety, the bill would require NHTSA to complete a rulemaking within 2 years on reducing pedestrian injuries resulting from vehicle design. Between 7,000 and 9,000 Americans are killed annually in pedestrian crashes. NHTSA research indicates that modification in vehicle design will substantially save pedestrian lives.

Third, in order to promote the welfare of our traveling children, this bill requires NHTSA to complete a rulemaking, within stated time limits, to increase the safety of child booster seats, platforms that enable toddlers and older small children to use a seat belt. There have been suggestions that these seats, depending on their design, can be easily misused or are otherwise harmful. Moreover, this provision would establish a grant program to encourage the States to reach an increasing level of seat-belt usage, and develop educational programs to promote the correct use of child restraints. Funding would be authorized for a total of \$50 million over a 3-year period. In short, this legislation will promote safety for America's traveling children.

Finally, in an effort to promote general safety in vehicle manufacturing, provisions of this bill allow for testing the endurance levels of bumpers, mandatory installation of airbags on a staged basis, and a rulemaking by NHTSA to consider the effect on highway safety and the safety of law enforcement personnel of the use of dark-tinted window glass in vehicles. Consideration of these three safety precautions could make a significant difference in the rate of accidents resulting in fatalities.

We have an opportunity to improve the safety of America's driving public by the establishment of national vehicle safety standards. We simply cannot let the opportunity pass us by again.

The price of delay and indifference is too high.

SUPPORT MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Baker is set for yet another trip to the Middle East in an effort to gain acceptance for the administration's proposed peace plan. I would like to extend my support to the Bush administration for their success in organizing the regional peace conference, which hopefully, will take place this fall. Their constant efforts are proof of America's commitment and dedication to solving the conflict in the Middle East and ability to do what is right. I would also like to thank Syria for its recent acceptance of the regional peace conference, as well as Lebanon, Jordan, and other Arab countries. Only by objective diplomacy on the part of the United States can real peace be achieved.

The time has come for the countries of the Middle East to make a serious effort at a comprehensive resolution to the conflict. While the Arab countries favor the land-for-peace solution, the Israeli Government does not. While the Arab countries would end their boycott of

companies doing business in Israel in exchange for a freeze on settlements, the Israel Government says there is no linkage. But despite Israel's official hard-line position and repetitive "no" linkage rhetoric, there is growing support among the Israeli people for a land-for-peace solution. A recent Jerusalem Post poll indicated that 60 percent of the Israelis favor trading land for space with the Palestinians, and according to Peace Now, more than 50 percent of Israelis are opposed to continued Israeli settlement in the occupied territories. These are significant figures, and could signal yet another window of opportunity in the region.

The world could be on the brink of finally having peace in the Middle East. I urge you, my fellow colleagues, to support President Bush and his administration, as well as all the countries who are willing to make an effort for regional peace. Without your support this conflict will remain as hostile as ever and eventually could lead to yet another war over land in the Middle East.

I know my colleagues have received letters from others among us who keep casting criticism and suspicion upon Syria's motives and past history. I do not defend the past, nor do I prejudge the future. This is exactly why for 43 years no discussion for peace but only eye for an eye fighting has occurred. Let us all recognize reality, and recognize simple human aspiration for justice, rights, and a place to call home. Let us in Congress of all places, apply these basic freedoms across the board, around the world, and without exceptions.

FAIRNESS IN ARBITRATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill, with a number of my colleagues, which would insure that arbitration is not forced on small business persons in franchise agreements. This legislation is necessary since mandatory binding arbitration clauses are being included in nonnegotiated sales and service contracts as a condition for doing business. These clauses provide that established State procedures and forums cannot be used in disputes between parties to a contract and that binding arbitration shall be the sole remedy in these cases.

For example, the sales and service contract an automobile manufacturer offers to new and existing dealers is not a negotiated contract. The manufacturer presents the contract to the dealer, and he can "take it or leave it." If the contract includes a binding arbitration clause, a dealer must accept the clause and thereby waive his statutory rights and procedures if he wants to remain a dealer.

Over the years, virtually all States have enacted into law certain safeguards and procedures to help level the playing field and provide certain basic rights to franchisees and family businesses—such as automobile dealerships.

These State laws are necessary because of the many abuses that have arisen as a result

of the enormous disparity in bargaining power and economic position between automobile dealers and manufacturers. By requiring a dealer to submit to arbitration, a manufacturer can skirt these State laws, remedies, and procedures.

The proposal I offer would restore fundamental fairness to the arbitration process by adding a protection which guarantees that an agreement to arbitrate under a sales and service contract is voluntary. This bill would amend the Federal Arbitration Act in the least obtrusive manner to provide that the important decision of waiving established rights and procedures is made freely, without any coercion. This will be achieved by assuring that both parties to a sales and service contract may voluntarily make a decision to arbitrate after a controversy arises.

This legislation does not discourage the use of binding arbitration, but will prevent a stronger party from imposing arbitration on a weaker party. This is consistent with the legislative history of the Federal Arbitration Act as Congress did not intend the act to be applicable to "take it or leave it" arrangements such as those between a manufacturer and a dealer. However, once both parties voluntarily agree to arbitration, the agreement is binding and enforceable.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this measure which protects the fairness of the arbitration system.

NO MORE SACRAMENTO RIVER SPILLS

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to improve the safety of transporting hazardous materials by railroad. Two weeks ago, a tragic railway accident spilled 19,500 gallons of metam sodium into the Sacramento River. This accident exposed a number of weaknesses in the current regulatory system for rail transport of these dangerous chemicals. I have incorporated some of the lessons from the Sacramento River spill into the bill I am introducing today.

One of the most disturbing aspects of the accident was that metam sodium is not regulated as a hazardous material. The rationale given to me for this was that metam sodium, a weed killer, does not pose a serious hazard until mixed with water. But of course when spilled into a river, large amounts of metam sodium causes ecological devastation.

I believe that the regulation of hazardous materials should include consideration of these secondary risks. Thus, my bill requires an assessment of the risks posed by such factors as vibration, puncture, volatility, and exposure to air, soil, and water. This will force the regulatory scheme to acknowledge the true hazards of chemicals like metam sodium and regulate them accordingly. The National Transportation Safety Board has stated the need for such regulation.

The second aspect of my bill addresses the overall safety of specific railway routes. Was

there a feasible alternative route for the train that derailed into the Sacramento River? Are there other dangerous routes, near population centers or vital ecological areas, that should be avoided? My bill directs the Department of Transportation to identify the most dangerous routes and propose feasible alternatives.

Finally, my bill requires a study of double-walled rail tank cars. Last year, Congress voted to require double hulls on oil tankers. The principle is the same for railway cars: If the outside wall of car is punctured, the inner wall could still retain the hazardous material being carried. On the basis of this study, the Department of Transportation is authorized to require double-walled cars for appropriate hazardous materials transport.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would improve the safety of commercial rail transportation in America. While it does not solve every problem exposed by the Sacramento River spill, it seeks to address three of the biggest ones. I commend the bill to my colleagues, and hope for its favorable consideration by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT ACT

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation to elevate the Environmental Protection Agency to a Cabinet-level Department of the Environment. In light of the impressive planning that went into the drafting of this measure, evidenced by the support it has already received, combined with the worthy goal it achieves, I am confident the bill will be successful.

It is clear that the EPA must be given a seat at the President's Cabinet table. This must be done to strengthen the U.S. hand in international environmental negotiations, and to raise domestic concerns of the environment to the highest levels.

The product of months of negotiations with environmental groups and others, this measure should receive Presidential support, and already enjoys wide bipartisan backing in the House of Representatives.

There is support on both sides of the aisle in Congress, a necessary ingredient to send this bill to the President for his signature. Partisan politics had no place in the drafting of this measure. This is for those people who want a Department of Environment, not an issue for a campaign commercial.

This bill has been drafted in an effort to gain the support of the environmental community. The measure guarantees that protection of the environment will be considered in the development of future Federal policies.

The true indication of the success of this legislation was the sincere advice and encouragement offered by the administration, particularly by Administrator Bill Reilly, during the drafting of the bill. As President George Bush has said, "The environmental challenges that face America are so important they must be addressed at the highest level of government."

At the President's Cabinet table, no seat is presently afforded the environment. Yet, at

dinner tables throughout the country, more and more American families sit down to discuss what they can do to improve the environment. It is clearly evident that Americans have grown increasingly enlightened to our natural heritage. Through local cleanups, recycling programs, conservation actions, car pooling, and many other ways, Americans are demonstrating a solid commitment to the environment.

It is time to follow the lead of the people. By creating a Department of the Environment, we will take that extra step to place environmental concerns at the forefront of our public policy debate. I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan, thoughtful approach to raise the Nation's environmental adviser to the highest level—at the President's side.

INVITATIONS TO A MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, as the meetings began at the United States-Soviet summit in Moscow, I was troubled by reports that the Soviet Union is eager to issue invitations to the proposed Middle East peace conference before Israel formally agrees to attend.

On Monday Secretary of State Baker deferred his Soviet counterpart's suggestion that such invitations be issued during the summit, saying he is reluctant to do so. But he failed to rule the option out. In fact, in the last couple of weeks, he and National Security Adviser Scowcroft have insisted such an act remains an option, fueling speculation that such a move may take place.

That our administration would float this possibility troubles me, Mr. Speaker, because it unfairly supports the perception that Israel is to blame for there not being a peace conference yet.

Is this fair? Is it wrong for Israel to hesitate before agreeing to attend a peace conference, which its longstanding enemies suddenly desire following the exchange of secret letters between President Bush and President Assad of Syria, letters which Israel has not yet seen? Isn't it strange that these Arab States, which have refused to sit down with Israel for the past 43 years, have changed their minds all of a sudden?

Rather than being criticized for hesitating, Israel should be commended for signaling its agreement in principle to attend the conference, as Israeli Defense Minister Arens made clear on Sunday. This is an incredibly courageous move, considering the fact that the Arabs continue to irresponsibly dodge direct questions as to whether they will engage in direct negotiations with Israel.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, is it intransigent of Israel to seek further assurances from the United States, the only country at the proposed talks that has diplomatic relations with Israel?

No.

Let's not forget that the other sponsor of the conference, the Soviet Union—despite recent hints and indications to the contrary—still has

not renewed its relations with Israel after 24 years. And the countries with whom Israel is expected to sit down at such a conference have never even recognized Israel's right to exist.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, the invitations to the conference should not be sent before all potential participants have agreed to attend.

The window of opportunity that everyone is so nervous may close will stay open as long as the States of the region remain serious about peace. Something's terribly wrong if we all think that they will be serious for only a very short time.

LET MOSCOW PROPOSE BALTIC PARTICIPATION IN CSCE PROCESS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, for the past 2 weeks Senator DENNIS DECONCINI, who serves as Cochairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and I have spoken about issues of concern to the Helsinki Commission for the upcoming Moscow CSCE meeting on the Human Dimension.

In that connection, I would like to focus today on an issue about which I have spoken out previously: the participation in the CSCE process of the Baltic States of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

The Baltic States have been seeking observer status within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe since the Copenhagen CDH meeting in June 1990. But the Soviet Government has up to now made crystal clear its implacable opposition to observer status for the Baltic States. In fact, rubbing salt in the wound, at the recent Berlin Foreign Ministers meeting in June of this year, the Soviet Government brought along as members of its delegation representatives of the three Baltic, Moscow-platform Communist Parties and National Salvation committees which clearly did not represent the Baltic peoples.

Mr. Speaker, during his opening address to the Vienna Follow-up Meeting in November 1986, then Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze stunned the delegates of the 35 CSCE participating states by proposing a human rights meeting in Moscow. The Soviet human rights situation has changed dramatically since that time, and on September 10 that meeting will become a reality.

Today, I urge the Soviet leadership to consider an equally astonishing proposal at the opening of the Moscow human rights meeting: Let the support initiative for Baltic participation in the CSCE come from Moscow, with a formal proposal by Soviet officials that observer status be granted to the Baltic States. In the aftermath of the Bush-Gorbachev summit and U.S. assistance in fostering the U.S.S.R.'s transition to a market economy, the time has come for Moscow to astound us once again.

TRIBUTE TO NAZIR AHMED CHAUDHRY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend recognition to Mr. Nazir Ahmad Chaudhry. Mr. Chaudhry risked his life in order to save 16 U.S. personnel and other staff members at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad on November 21, 1979.

This exceptional act of bravery was recognized and commended by former Pakistani President General M. Zia-ul-Haq 1 month after the incident; it is time for Congress 12 years later to do the same. Therefore, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Mr. Nazir Ahmad Chaudhry.

The burning of the United States Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan occurred after an uncontrollable mob stormed the Embassy grounds on November 21, 1979. Mr. Chaudhry, acting deputy commissioner at the time, impressively responded to the crisis. He coordinated a daring rescue operation to free the trapped staff members. Acting on pure faith and bravery, he risked his own life and sustained rendered injuries to save the personnel.

A few years after the storming of the Embassy, the Pakistani Government promoted Mr. Nazir Ahmad Chaudhry to the position of Commissioner of the Sargodha Division in Sargodha, Pakistan in the province of Punjab. His current position requires him to manage four districts in Pakistan.

Mr. Nazir Ahmad Chaudhry deserves recognition as a true hero whose selfless action in the face of grave danger should be an inspiration to us all.

KILDEE SALUTES 50 YEARS OF WORSHIP AT ST. JOHN VIANNEY PARISH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commemorating the 50th anniversary of the St. John Vianney Parish serving my hometown of Flint, MI. The parishioners will celebrate the golden anniversary of their church this Sunday, August 4, 1991.

Since its establishment in 1941, the St. John Vianney Parish has been a bedrock of faith for its members as well as for the city of Flint for the last 50 years. The priests and parishioners of St. John Vianney Parish have given of their time, talent, and love to make St. John Vianney a tremendous resource of spiritual and educational support for the Flint community.

Over the last 50 years, St. John Vianney Parish has been a pillar of social conscience to promote justice and equality for all the workers and citizens of Flint. Msgr. William J. Flanagan, the parish's founding pastor, was a

true and faithful friend to those who struggled to win collective bargaining. As one of the first who courageously walked picket lines for railroad and auto workers, Monsignor Flanagan set the precedent for St. John Vianney's tireless devotion to social justice.

Following in the tradition of service established by Father Flanagan, Msgr. Henry M. Mayotte guided St. John Vianney Parish through two decades of tremendous growth. Under his stead, the church responded to the needs of the burgeoning Catholic community with the construction of the 16-room school, the convent, the high school, and the beautiful church that now stands on the grounds today. In addition to his outstanding response to the needs of his parish, Father Mayotte played a critical role in the important struggle to enact the historic open housing ordinance in Flint, the first of its kind in the nation.

Msgr. Walter E. Mehm succeeded Father Mayotte in 1969 and continued St. John Vianney's commitment to charity through his initiatives and programs for the welfare of the parishioners. During his tenure, he completed the remodeling and renovation of the parish hall where parish gatherings are held each week. Today, St. John Vianney Parish is led by Father Douglas Osborn who has successfully promoted renewed growth for the parish since he began his service as pastor in 1985.

Mr. Speaker, without a doubt, our community is a much better place in which to live because of the 50 years of service, love, and spiritual support from St. John Vianney Parish. I urge my House colleagues to join me in congratulating the people of St. John Vianney Parish for a wonderful, fulfilling 50 years, and in wishing them even greater success in the years ahead.

SENIOR CITIZENS PROGRAM UNHEARD OF BY MANY

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, in my home State of Indiana, an estimated four out of five low-income senior citizens and disabled persons are not receiving the medical benefits to which they are entitled under the Qualified Beneficiary Program [QMB] because almost no one in Indiana has ever even heard that this program exists. This injustice cannot and will not be allowed to continue. I have recently introduced a bill to ensure that retiring seniors receive the benefits which Congress has intended for them.

Until quite recently, in one senior citizen forum after another, no one had heard of the QMB Program. However, without QMB benefits, many senior citizens, and disabled persons simply cannot afford a stay in the hospital. Medicare does not provide blanket health care coverage. It includes an annual premium of \$358.80 a year, an annual deductible of \$100 per year, a hospital deductible of \$628 per hospitalization, and a 20-percent copayment. When all this is added up, one hospitalization a year could total up to \$1,080. For those low-income senior citizens and dis-

abled people who earn less than \$6,000 a year, this is more than one-sixth of their annual income.

To take care of these citizens, Congress mandated the QMB Program as part of the Medicare Catastrophic Health Care Act of 1988. Under this program, those senior citizens and disabled persons who are at or under the poverty line, are not responsible for the substantial out-of-pocket payments associated with Medicare.

Unfortunately, the program is failing to provide for millions of citizens because it is being kept a virtual secret. The rationale seems to be that if an impoverished person does not know about certain benefits, there is no way to apply for them. Hiding federally mandated funds from the citizens least able to take care of themselves, is not only immoral, but comes dangerously close to being illegal. The QMB Program was enacted to help those in need, not to collect dust while sitting on the shelf unnoticed.

I have introduced legislation, H.R. 2855, that would make QMB a working program. H.R. 2855 is simple and cost effective. Currently, when senior citizens register for Medicare, they are automatically screened by the Social Security Administration for the Supplemental Security Income [SSI] Program. There is no reason why they could not be screened for the QMB Program at the same time. It would entail very little extra time or money.

I challenge Congress to address this problem in a comprehensive and timely manner. If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, millions of senior citizens and disabled people will continue to suffer.

HONORING THE HEROISM OF DAN DEMARCO

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a remarkable and uplifting story of bravery which recently took place in Tampa, FL. According to the Tampa Tribune newspaper, Diane Carol Harold, driving an Orlando specialty produce truck from Orlando to Tampa along Interstate 4, passed over the 50th Street overpass at about 10:50 a.m. on Tuesday, July 23. The cargo reportedly made the truck unsteady, causing it to veer into the left curb. Its wheels rode up the curb, flipping the truck onto its right side. After sliding about 150 feet, the truck burst into flames, trapping Ms. Harold inside.

If it was not for Dan DeMarco of Safety Harbor, Ms. Harold would have surely perished in the fire.

DeMarco, who was driving home on Interstate 4 after working 28 straight hours repairing air conditioners and cooking units, saw Ms. Harold's truck flip in front of him.

Dan DeMarco did not have to put his life in peril to save Ms. Harold. He could have waited for emergency units to arrive. But Dan DeMarco knew Ms. Harold did not have the luxury of time. Instead of standing by, he acted immediately.

When asked why he risked his own life for a stranger, Dan DeMarco said simply, "I would want someone to do the same for my wife."

Mr. Speaker, Dan DeMarco burned his right arm while pulling Ms. Harold from the fire. Miraculously, both people were treated and released from Tampa General Hospital later that same day.

Because of Dan DeMarco's heroism, Diane Harold's 4-year-old son can enjoy the love of his mother and Ron Harold, the companion-ship of his wife. Tragedy was frustrated because one individual acted out of selflessness, recognizing that though people are often strangers, we are all part of the human community.

Dan DeMarco's words should be a lesson to us all. If we do not get involved, if we just drive by when we can make a difference, how can we expect others not to do the same. Most of us will probably never have the opportunity to rescue someone from a burning vehicle, but rarely a day goes by when we cannot improve life around us by volunteering and through simple acts of kindness.

Dan DeMarco has been recommended for a commendation for his bravery. He is greatly deserving of that honor. Even more, he serves as a reminder that there is still goodness in our world and that good people do make a tremendous difference.

Just ask Diane Carol Harold.

CHILD LABOR LAWS IN NEED OF CHANGE

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1991

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which conforms the Federal child labor law to one of Wisconsin's child labor laws. My bill would allow, as does Wisconsin's law, children 12 years and older to act as sideline officials for high school football games. It would also permit children 11 and older to be employed as ball monitors at these games. Although the State of Wisconsin enacted such a law, it cannot be implemented because it contradicts the Fair Labor Standards Act, under which children under the age of 14, with some exceptions such as newspaper carriers, cannot be employed.

Many of the young boys who desire to be sideline officials and ball monitors play football in junior high school programs. I have been told by a number of these children that working the sidelines during a high school football game would enable them to learn first hand the rules and regulations which govern the game of football. While working on the sidelines, these children would have older role models on the football field to whom they could look for football inspiration. In addition, adult supervision and guidance is provided by the field officials.

My bill simply amends the Fair Labor Standards Act to allow children age 12 and older to be employed as sideline officials and children 11 and older to be employed as ball monitors at high school football games. It appears that this is more of a problem in the city of Milwau-

kee than my own district, but seems like a reasonable change in our child labor laws. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this bill so that we can allow these children to have the opportunity to work the sidelines at high school football games.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, August 1, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to aging women remaining in the work force and aging women re-entering the job market.

SR-385

Joint Economic

To hold hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for July.

SD-628

10:00 a.m.

Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review ongoing trade negotiations and recently completed trade agreements, focusing on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), the Semiconductor and Construction Agreements with Japan, and the Multilateral Talks on Shipbuilding Subsidies.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the impact of trucking company takeovers on employees and the trucking industry.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to mark up S. Res. 82, to establish a Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs.

SR-301

10:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1530, to authorize the integration of employment, training and related services provided by Indian tribes to improve the effectiveness of those services, reduce unemployment in Indian communities, and adhere to the policy of Indian self-determination.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 10

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of Clarence Thomas, of Georgia, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SR-325

SEPTEMBER 12

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 429, to authorize additional appropriations for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, Wyoming, and S. 1501, to revise the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 to ensure the integrity of the reclamation program, stop circumvention of the law, break the deadlock over reclamation reform, and provide for the continuance of traditional and legitimate farms and farming practices in the West.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the resettlement of Rongelap, Marshall Islands.

SD-366

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1228, to provide for a comprehensive review by the Secretary of the Interior of western water resource problems and programs administered by the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other operations of the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 24

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

OCTOBER 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine whether the Federal government is making environmentally conscious decisions in its purchasing practices.

SD-342

POSTPONEMENTS

AUGUST 1

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2942, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 2942, making appropriations for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Transportation.

S-128, Capitol